INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 168- BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

21 MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE IN JAIL

—:o:—

SAPRU-JAYAKAR PEACE PARLEYS

—:o:—

"Working Committee Will Have Nothing To Do With It"

NO GOING INTO COUNCILS

Prominent Congress Official's Denial

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Will the Jayakar-Sapru peace parleys have any bearing upon the momentous questions that will be discussed at the meeting of the Congress Working Committee?

To elicit an answer to this question, a "Chronicle" representative interviewed a prominent member of the Congress Cabinet. "I don't think the Sapru-Jayakar parleys will even be mentioned at the Working Committee meeting, because that has nothing to wo with us," he said. "Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru have on their own responsibility undertaken to interview Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who are in prison. Whatever be the outcome of the parleys, the Working Committee would have nothing to do with it," he added with emphasis.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning, to attend the Working Committee which meets at the residence of Seth Mansukh Chaganlal on Wednesday at 3 p.m.

The latest arrival in Bombay is that of Sjt. Deep Narayen Singh of Berar.

The Sardar declined interviews to pressmen as he was busy with the agenda of the next day's Working Committee's meeting.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES.

There has been much speculation as to whether the Congress will contest the forthcoming elections to the legislatures. From enquiries, it is learnt, that so far as the Working Committee is concerned, the question of council entry is not really controversial. Most of the members, it is said, are agreed on a plan of complete boycott of the legislatures and absolute non-participation in the elections.

The question that will engage the most serious consideration of the members, is said to be, the stiffening of boycott and civil disobedience movements.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrives in Bombay to-day (Wednesday) and other members of the Working Committee will also arrive in time for the meeting.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ARRIVES TO-DAY.

BENARES, July 28.

Pandit M M Malaviya accompanied by his secretary Pandit Govind Malaviya left to-day for Allahabad Enroute to Bombay where he reaches by G I P Calcutta Mail on the morning of July 30 to attend the meeting of the Working Committee.

—:o:—

SIR C. P's DENIAL

Yeravda Jail Mystery Explained

MADRAS, July 29.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer interviewed by the Associated Press said, "I never saw Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail. If any correspondent has wired to that effect to his paper it must have been due to a misapprehension of what I said. I saw Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in Yeravda jail and there was a conversation between us regarding Gandhi his attitude.

"NOT I."

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer added that it was not true, as published in a Madras paper, that he had said in a press interview that he was going to the Round Table Conference as one of the representatives of the Province of Madras. As a matter of fact, so far as he knew, no invitations to the Conference had so far been issued.—A. P.

150 SQUARE MILES UNDER WATER

—:o:—

Shikarpur Surrounded On All Sides.

LARGE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE HOMELESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, July 29.

A deputation of Shikarpur Panchayat at Karachi arrived at Shikarpur this morning to see the present situation and concert measures to avert the possibility of Shikarpur being flooded. The flood position to-day is as follows: The discharge from Indus near Loi, where the breach in Indus is about two miles, is about 80,000 cusecs and the whole area from river to Shikarpur about 150 square miles is all one sheet of water.

Over a hundred villages and one lakh acres so far washed away. The total loss of crop and cattle and buildings estimated over one crore by now on the West and North Shikarpur is surrounded by water close to municipal limits.

The flood now rushing towards the west and north. The velocity and volume of flood is increasing every hour. Water from three breaches of Raiswah has touched the town on the north at Pirwah, near Mirza Bund on Shikarpur-Jacobabad Road, where the level of water is five feet deep and the position is precarious.

Water is now rushing towards Khuman, Jagir, Karn and Garhiyasin on the western side of Shikarpur. Water is overtopping Gazwah and a bund is being put up to prevent water overflowing to Shikarpur. Unless ready help is received in money and men Shikarpur is likely to be flooded.

Khansahib Allahabux, Dr. Gajra and Dwarkadas Rajani have been working day and night to save the situation.

It is most regrettable that nobody of workers is available. Dr. Kishinchand has been spending money out of his own pocket for the present. No public funds have yet followed in, though the least amount spent on evacuation alone must have exceeded five lakh of rupees. If Shikarpur is flooded, the loss will at least exceed two crores. The Engineering staff is absolutely inadequate. Thousands homeless need relief. Dacoities are increasing. The municipality has sanctioned Rs. 5,000.

"BREAK THE SHACKLES OF SLAVERY."

—:o:—

Sjt V. J. Patel Feted

(Through Secretary, Congress, Hathras.)

HATHRAS, July 29.

Sjt. V. J. Patel reached Hathras from Muttra on Sunday night. In the morning he was taken in a procession through a most tastefully decorated streets while ladies from housetops and balconies showered flowers, cardamums batashas and grains of rice on the barehead of the venerable leader in their midst. There was a display of spinning and suitable songs. Mr. Patel expressing his sense of gratification while replying to the municipal and several other addrtsses he exhorted every one of the audience to remember that the struggle in which they were engaged was a fight to the finish and bound to be crowned with success. He reminded his audience of the humiliation of slavery and urged them to help the starving millions by wearing khadi of which the British Government was mightily afraid. He appealed to the rich and the poor alike to give his or her mite in the struggle. He hoped that Hathras which had great potentialities would one day prove to be an ideal town if its citizens went on with anabated zeal and organisation. Sjt. Patel urged the people of Hathras to widen their sphere of service to the rural areas of their Tahsil and break the shackles of slavery. Sjt. Patel left Hathras before noon and reached Aligarh at about one where he was taken in a procession likewise. He was accompanied by his translator Sjt. Parashram Mehrotra Ma of Cawnpore as well as by Smt. and Sjt. Lakshmnarayan Gadodia and Lala Banwarilal of Delhi.

SANGAMNER SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

—:o:—

Complaints Against Authorities

SANGAMNER, July 27.

Fourteen volunteers of the Jungle Satyagraha who were arrested on the 25th, were convicted yesterday at Nimbgaon, a small village near Sangamner thirteen were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous and one Mr. Paradkhar who asked the Magistrate to resign was given hard labour for one year and a half.

All the volunteers were in custody at Sangamner for full one day and 5 of them were ill, but no arrangement for their medical treatment was made in spite of request by the Officer in-charge of the Satyagraha Camp here.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

Messrs. Ganesh Jaganath Joshi, Damodar Ramji Gurav, Laxman Trimbak Sonar, Ranuji Nathu Teli of Akola are arrested to-day. Mr. Dhondiba Awai of Dhamangaon was arrested yesterday. All of these are prominent and popular local leaders.—Free Press.

POLICE SEARCHES AT MEERUT.

—:o:—

Accuseds' Complaint To Court

MEERUT, July 29.

On receipt of certain information the Meerut Police searched a house in the city yesterday. After the search it was found that the occupants of the house were Mr. Fazal Elahi, a friend of the accused in the Conspiracy Case and a peon employed by the Defence Committee. Nothing incriminating is said to have been found by the Police.

The accused in the conspiracy case brought this matter to the notice of the Court. The Magistrate replied that he had no jurisdiction.

Subsequently Mr. Elahi saw the Superintendent of Police who assured him that no interference with the defence in the Conspiracy Case was intended.—A. P.

REDS CAPTURE CHANGSHA

—:o:—

Foreigners Run Away

LONDON, July 28.

Hankow.—The garrison of Changsha mutinied on Sunday and evacuated the city which the Reds entered, followed by their usual practice of looting and destruction at Government buildings and private property. It is reported that they have destroyed the Consulates. Forty foreigners left on board H.M.S. "Aphis" for Yochow.

H. M. S. "Teal" and American gunboat "Palos" are at present at Changsha but they will have to leave shortly owing to low water in Siang River. Reds captured Italian Father while Miss Rugg, British missionary, is cut off in adjacent village and her fate is unknown. Communists captured Yokiahow on Han River on Sunday.—Reuter.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS

—:o:—

Landslide In Favour Of Conservatives.

LONDON, July 29.

Ottawa.—With the results of 32 constituencies still to be announced, the general election returns show decisive defeat of Liberal (Government) party. The latest figures show the state of parties as follows: Conservatives 123 Liberals 74. United Farmers 9, Progressive 1, Liberal Progressive 2, Labour 2, Independents 2. Premier Mackenzie King and the Conservative Leader Mr. R. D. Bennett have both been re-elected. Mr. Dunning, the Minister of Finance, and three other Cabinet Ministers have been defeated.—Reuter.

Non-Violence—A Novel Experiment.

YEOTMAL, July 26.

"Armed rebellion or open war were so far, the only effective means of achieving freedom. That was the lesson taught by the History of the world, "said Mr. Dinkar Shastri Kanade, M.A. of Berar Provincial War Council at an immensely crowded mass meeting. "But" proceeded the speaker "the Indian National Congress had, at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, devised their substitute in the Civil Disobedience of laws by methods of non-violent non-co-operation. The experiment was quite novel in the history of the world, and its efficacy was to be tested in the coming three years.—Free Press.

MRS GANDHI LEADS LADY PICKETS

—:o:—

Toddy Shops Auction A Failure.

SURAT, July 28.

To-day being the day fixed for disposal of tenders of toddy shops in Surat, the "Surat Stri Sangh" began picketing work at the Collector's office from 6 a.m. Shrimatis Kasturbai Gandhi, Mithuben Petit, and Hamida Begum were chief among the picketers. Seven Parsi ladies also joined them. Some of the bidders had gone into the office of the Collector at 4 p.m., but the majority of the bidders were outside when picketing was started. Afterwards the Superintendent of Police removed the picketers from the office gate and made a police cordon there and enabled the bidders to go in.

Smt. Kasturbai Gandhi urged the bidders not to take part in the auction. Only a few shops of the city and Chorasi and Olpad Talukas were taken up by bidders, and those too at a very low figure. The auction of the remaining shops was postponed till the following day.

Children picketed foreign toy shops to-day in the city and in the "Monday Fair," and it had a very good effect on the purchasers, with the result that the toy sellers had to go back empty handed.—Free Press.

The Toll Of Repression In The Country

—:o:—

OVER 1700 BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS IN JAIL

30 CONGRESS COMMITTEES DECLARED ILLEGAL

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Figures regarding the progress of the Civil Disobedience movement at the All-India Congress Committee office here show that so far 21 members of the Working Committee and ex-Presidents have been in jail. 30 Congress Committees and allied organisations have been declared as unlawful assemblies. This figure is exclusive of the Navjuwan Bharat Sabhas in the United Provinces. At about 100 places in India Section 144 has been applied. Latest toll of Gujarat in the movement is 961 convicted and sentenced.—Free Press.

KARACHI, July 29.

A batch of lady satyagraha volunteers commenced picketing the Sind College, the Law College and the Engineering College this morning.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION

—:o:—

1702 Satyagrahis JAILED.

The number of convictions since the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay up to July 28, according to the Congress records, is 1,702. This figure comprises only of Congress volunteers who took part in the salt law breaking activities, Wadala raids and foreign cloth and liquor shop picketing.

The number of convictions of Congress volunteers in connection with the foreig cloth picketing in Fort alone is 750.

The Congress has kept no account of arrests of members of the public and the above figures show only the number of convictions from the ranks of Congress volunteers.

BENGAL P C C RAIDED AGAIN.

—:o:—

60 ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Police Raided the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office this morning and sixty arrests were made.—Free Press.

PEACE TREATY BETWEEN PERSIA & TURKEY

—:o:—

TEHERAN, July 28.

A treaty of friendship and security between Persia and Turkey concluded in 1926 with protocol of 1928 has been exchanged.—Reuter.

Continued from column 7.)

1 to 12.40 in 1927. The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 20.56.

The Commissioner of Police again comments on the delay in the disposal of cases in the courts. In the year 1927 there were 49 cases which had taken 6 months or longer for trial; in 1928 there were 78 such cases and in 1929, 86. The majority of these cases were in the D. Division, which is in the jurisdiction of the Mazgaon Courts.

ONE MAN IN EVERY 14 IS A CRIMINAL?

—:o:—

Bombay's 'Black Record.'

480 PERSONS DIE ON STREETS IN ONE YEAR.

PROPERTY WORTH 19 LAKHS STOLEN

According to Sir Patrick Kelly, one man in every 14 in the city of Bombay is a criminal. The annual report for the year 1929 states that the police had to tackle 130,835 cases. There were 139 cases of murder, 184 persons were killed in riots, 69 died in motor accidents, 88 in street accidents, thus bringing the total number of deaths, due to unnatural causes, to 480.

Property worth nearly 19 lakh was stolen in the city during the year. There were 8 cases of dacoity, 83 cases of robbery and 1,735 burglaries. Of the total number of persons arrested and tried during the year, nearly 5,043 had to be released for want of conviction.

There were 3,034 motor accidents and 2,599 street accidents in the city. Nearly 4,000 cases remained undetected at the end of the year. The report complains that prostitutes are successfully dodging the police and evading conviction under the Prevention of Prostitution Act.

The Police Chief complains of law's delay and makes pointed mention of the Mazagon Court.

The Director of Information writes:—

Sir Patrick Kelly concludes his interesting report on the Bombay City Police for the year 1929 by saying:—

"The year 1929 was an exceedingly arduous one for the police. There was a strike of workers employed in the oil companies from 10th December, 1928, to the 26th March, 1929: there were strikes in the mills from the beginning of the year till September: on the 26th April an attempt was made to bring all the mill-workers in Bombay out on a general strike which was only partially successful: there were fierce communal riots in February and in May resulting in great loss of life; the military were called out on both occasions and they were on duty from 5th February till the 27th February and from 3rd May till the 18th May."

30 INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.

The report covers the most difficult period which the Bombay City Police Force has experienced in recent years. Besides the general mill strike, which lasted from April 26th to September 18th, there were 30 other industrial strikes, but throughout the trouble caused by these strikes and the communal riots during which one Police Officer was killed and other officers and men injured, the whole force showed a most conspicuous loyalty and devotion to duty.

Cognisable and non-cognisable cases reported during the year numbered 130,835 against 136,080 in 1928 and 136,619 in 1927. The total number of cognisable cases of all classes reported to the police was 86,165 against 93,038 in 1928.

MURDERS AND BURGLARIES.

There was an increase of 245 cases in the number of Indian Penal Code cases as compared with 1928. 139 cases of murder were recorded against 38 in 1928, 249 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly against 32 in the previous year, 8 cases of dacoity against 1,83 cases of robbery against 73 and 1,735 burglaries against 1,550. 184 persons were killed during the two communal riots.

85,694 cases of all classes were classified as true as against 93,125 in 1928. The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98.00.

3,992 CASES UNDETECTED.

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,992 against 3,748 in 1928. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4.57 against 3.96 in the previous year.

The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,457.

PROSTITUTION ACT.

In all 46 cases were taken up under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act. Of these 26 cases were for soliciting against 5 males and 21 females ending in a conviction of 23. Eight cases were dealt with under Section 5 against men living on the earnings of prostitution. Of these 2 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 5 are pending. Ten cases under Section 6 (Procuration) were dealt with involving 20 accused persons (5 males and 15 females). Three ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 4 were classified as "Mistake of Facts" and 1 is pending. Action was taken under Section 7 (Importation) against 2 male persons. Both cases are pending. Action was also taken against 6 pimps, of whom one was convicted and the remaining five externed.

The report says that the fall in the number of cases taken up by the police is due to the fact that brothel-keepers, prostitutes and pimps are now fairly well acquainted with the provisions of the Children and Prevention of Prostitution Acts and cases are not now as easy to find as when these Acts first became law.

During the year under report 88,000 persons were arrested by the police, exclusive of 1,622 under arrest at the close of 1928. Of these, 82,357 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 91.89 against 91.80 in 1923 and 92.64 in 1927.

PROPERTY STOLEN.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognisable cases, excluding riot cases amounted to Rs. 9,62,033 as compared with Rs. 18,99,985 in 1928 and Rs. 10,73,943 in 1927. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,55,149 which gives a recovery percentage of 26.52, as compared with 21.87 in 1928 and 25.55 in 1927. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in riot cases amounted to Rs. 9,36,033. Of this the value of property recovered was 2.65 per cent.

MOTOR CARS.

During the year 4,972 cars, 234 cycles and 192 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The total number of motor vehicles running in the city was approximately 12,200 including 950 motor lorries. There were 3,084 motor accidents or 495 more than in the previous year. Of these 67 were fatal resulting in 69 deaths. In all there were 2,363 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules, of which 1,690 ended in conviction.

During the year 38 persons were killed and 2,511 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 98 killed and 2315 injured in the previous year.

POLICE FORCE.

The total strength of the Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,161 as against 3,928 at the close of the previous year.

The population of the city, according to the last census, is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 13.68, as compared with 1 to 12.60 in 1928 and

(Continued in column 5.)

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WANTED—An intelligent SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitors Office. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2926

WANTED—DOCTOR for Shri Jain Dispensary Pydhoni for 2 hours morning daily and 2 hours evening alternately. Apply stating pay and qualifications. Box No. 147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2925

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO PROFESSIONAL FEMALE INDIAN DANCERS AND SINGERS. Must be of good stage appearance and between the ages of 25 and 30 years of age, to tour overseas. Applicants must furnish latest photographs and recent credentials. Good pay for good artistes. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2923

WANTED.—RECORD-KEEPER, pay Rs. 25/-. Five years experience in Railway Office records essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—MANAGER, Dholpur State Railway, Dholpur.
A 1264

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A 1286

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a big up-country Textile Mill. Salary reasonable with free quarters. Apply sharp with copies of Certificates and Testimonials of long experience to Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 1251

WANTED—Female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and a NURSE, qualified, experienced for Maternity Home. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste and lowest salary. SETH VITHALDAS RATHI, Beawar.
A 1268

WANTED—The following Officers for the Bhopal Municipality, English knowing candidates with sufficient knowledge of Urdu only need apply. (1) MUNICIPAL ENGINEER with experience of Water Works. Salary Rs. 250—25—350 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 50; (2) MUNICIPAL SECRETARY with experience of Municipal work, Salary Rs. 150—20—250 with conveyance allowance Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before 15th August, 1930, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bhopal.
A 1272

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER at THE AMERICAN HOMOEO, MEDICAL HALL, Mint Road, Near G. P. O.
A R2917

WANTED—An INDIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, preferably with some wireless experience Preference will be given to man trained in Europe. Must be prepared to travel. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No 145 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1294

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A 1168

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A R2928

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO. LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

WANTED—Energetic PROPAGANDA OFFICER for Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay. Pay Rs. 75/- p.m. with no other allowances. Must have previous experience in Co-operative work Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials and references which will not be returned. to GIRDHARLAL D. MEHTA. Amar Bhuvan, Santacruz.
A R2891

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TO LET—Ventilated, decent, and large Godown at House No. 66-68-70 at Homjee Street, airy, decent, newly oil-painted and white washed third floor in House No. 20, at Churchgate Street, Opposite Mongini Brothers, Decent, airy, beautiful and large "Karla Villa" bungalow with beautiful garden at Lonavala. Apply personally Kasamally Jaffur Cassum, Estate Manager to Prince Aly S. Khan, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty, Sea Face, Bombay No. 7.
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C 700

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L R2907

Public Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NEW TIME TABLE.

NEW TIME TABLES for the Suburban Main Line and Harbour Branch train services will come into force from 1st August, 1930. For Timings see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at station.
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON, Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th July, 1930.
1296

NOTICE.

THE VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY wants to introduce Electricity in the town. Those who want to take contract should apply to the undersigned stating terms before 31st August, 1930.
SHIVLAL H. VYAS, Chairman, Electricity Committee.
Viramgam, 25-7-30.
1291

Public Notices.

..IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN OF 1930.

THE BANK is prepared to give demand loans not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—
(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.
(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lakh (face value) he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 25,000/- and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000/-.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the outstanding balance of the advance will be 5 3/4 per cent. per annum.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

K. M. MACDONALD. Managing Governor.
Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd July, 1930.
1260.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this WEDNESDAY, morning the 30th July, 1930, at 11 o'clock. (S.T.)
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 30th July, 1930.
1297

WANTED.

WANTED.—Five experienced men for propaganda work in the Provinces of Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Orissa and the Punjab in connection with the sale of soft Coke for domestic purposes. Pay offered Rs. 200 per month. Travelling allowances according to Government rules. Preference will be given to those who have experience in canvassing and possess local knowledge of each Province.
Candidates selected will be on probation for six months and if confirmed their services may be retained for a period of four years. Services are terminable on one month's notice on either side. Applications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta superscribed "Applications for Propaganda Officers."
J. N. HARRISON, President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
Calcutta, Dated, the 25th July, 1930
1293

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC and those to whom it may concern will please take note of the fact that the existing partnership between Messrs. PURSHOTAM VITHALDASS VED and HARIBHAI RAJHNATHJI DESAI in the concern "The Surya Film Company", Bangalore, has been DISSOLVED from this date, Haribhai Raghnathji Desai remaining the sole proprietor of the Surya Film Company hereafter, Mr. Purshotamdass has taken up all liabilities of the Surya Film Company upto this date and Mr. Haribhai will be solely responsible for all further liabilities of the Surya Film Company.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDASS VED.
(Sd.) HARIBHAI RAGHNATHJI DESAI
Bangalore, 15th July, 1930.
1259

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have appointed a Committee for the promotion of the interests of the Soft Coke (Domestic Fuel) Industry in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.
With this object the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee invite information from (a) Colliery Owners and (b) Dealers and Depot Holders interested in the manufacture and sale of Soft Coke:—

(a) COLLIERY OWNERS.

(1) Name and address of Colliery.
(2) Name of Owners.
(3) Maximum possible output.
(4) Average sale per month.
(5) Name and place or places to which Soft Coke is despatched.

(B) DEALERS & DEPOT HOLDERS.

(1) Name and Address.
(2) Railway Station.
(3) Average monthly requirements at each Depot.

A list of Manufacturers, Dealers and Depot Holders will be published by the Soft Coke Cess Committee who will endeavour to find a market for this commodity and bring Traders throughout India in direct touch with the Colliery Owners
The Committee is at present collecting data, relative to the consumption and sale of Soft Coke for domestic purposes.
All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
J. R. HARRISON, President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
1298

NOTICE.

My wife GERTRUDE, NEE FERNANDEZ, having left my protection since the 19th, I, therefore, shall not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
D. A. D'SOUZA.
Mount Road.
R2924

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the Aquamarine Mines of Kashmir under State Mining Rules. These mines are situated at Dasu near Skardu. The gem was exhibited and much appreciated by the public at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, as well as at Kashmir State Exhibitions. A full account of the mines is published in the Records Geological Survey of India Volume XLIX, Part III, 1918. Their brief account and the State Mining Rules can be obtained from the Superintendent Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.
Applications should reach the undersigned early.
P. K. WATTAL, Finance and Development Minister, (Development Branch). His Highness' Govt., Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar-Kashmir.
1300

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1448 of 1930.
M. J. S. DHARAMSEY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort Plaintiff.
versus.
A. NEMAZEE AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Medows Street within the Fort Defendants.
To
A. NEMAZEE, Esq., Partner in the abovenamed Defendant firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed by the plaintiff against the defendant company of which you are a partner to recover from the said defendant Company Rs. 5,317-7-6 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of August, 1927, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum until payment. You as a partner of the defendant Company are hereby summoned to appear in this High Court at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on the 13th day of August 1930 with all your witnesses documents etc. and take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Bombay, dated this 28th day of July, 1930.
MULLA & MULLA, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1293

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI AISHABAI, widow of the late Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and Bai Hawa Bibi daughter of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam and wife of Ebrahim Mahomed Salah Alloo of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Executrices of the Will of the said Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortagage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South Side of Kamathipura 5th Street, in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2225 square yards or thereabouts out of which 490 2/9 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure and the remaining 1734 7/9 square yards are Sanadi part whereof is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3046 and 4891 and the remaining portion is registered under Collector's Old No. 3244, 3245, 3246 and 4891 and the whole plot bears Collector's New No. 9968, Old Survey Nos. 4428, 1 and 2, 2828, 2829, 4402, 4485, New Survey No. 5689 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 894-95 and 1453 at 1459 and Street Nos. 18 at 32, 33 at 41 and 3-6 A Stable Street and 5th Kamathipura Street and 3rd Kamathipura Street and Cadastral Survey No. 778 of Byculla Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East formerly partly by the property of Purshotam Kheusey and partly by Government vacant ground and now by the Stable Road, on or towards the West by a Public passage, on or towards the North by the said Kamathipura 5th Street and on or towards the South by the properties belonging to Sewaram Purshotam and Dwarkadas Sewji.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1930.
HASAN BAXI & CO., Purchasers Attorneys.
1287

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS, Hindoo Inhabitant, a widower, residing at Borivali, a Suburb of Bombay, landlord. ... Deceased
PURSHOTTAM DAMODAR, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Borivali, a Suburb of Bombay, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.
R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
E. FAHEY
The 23rd day of July, 1930.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Petitioners' Attorneys.
1301

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 1087 of 1930.
NAZIRALLI FATEHALI JAFFARI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Balaram Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
versus
GEORGE A. PEREIRA, Christian Inhabitant, at present residing at Civil Hotel, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.
To
GEORGE A. PEREIRA, Esqr., The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you under O. XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,400 due by you to him at foot of a promissory note dated 10th February, 1930, for Rs. 2,400 with interest thereon at 2 per cent. per mensem from 10th February, 1930, till judgment, costs and further interest on judgment and that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date hereof (exclusive of to-day) for leave to appear and defend the suit in default the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for Rs. 2,400 and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs. Leave to defend will be obtained on an application made within the aforesaid time to the Sitting Judge in Chambers, upon paying into Court the sum mentioned above or upon an affidavit disclosing such facts as the said Judge may think sufficient to support the said application.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY, For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs. HARILAL THAKKAR & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1302

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S "GUJARATI NEWS PRESS," GOODS AT BAKEHOUSE LANE, FORT.
Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manilal Itcharam Desai (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 30th July 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the above Insolvent's "Gujarati News Press" at Bakehouse Lane, Fort, the following:—
A big lot of Gujarati and Sanskrit books, such as Muride, Setan, Sitamgar, Sultan, Kutchno Kesari, Jotir Vilas, Bheda Ratna, Porshotam, Mahatma Advet Manjari, Sankhia Karika, Sidhanta Tatva Bindu and other miscellaneous books, cupboard, iron stands, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—
Trinkets, bicycles, 5 kegs of disinfectant powder, insulators, old clothing, brass, copper and other metalware, hold all, beddings other miscellaneous articles, etc., etc.
N. B.:— Immediate delivery against CASH.
CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF "AUSTIN" MOTOR TAXI.
SATURDAY, the 2nd August next
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—
1 "Austin" motor taxi No. 27901 with its accessories.
BENNETT & CO.

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on 14 April, 2017

PROGRESSIVE CENT PER CENT

INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Britannia Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

OFFERS

Moderate Premiums

Liberal Policy Conditions

Real Automatic Non-Forfeiture

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Apply for Particulars:—

MANAGING AGENTS,

31, Forbes Street, Fort BOMBAY.

All-India Security

Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

WITH THE

Progressive Indian Life Office

AND

Help the Nation's Cause.

MOST LIBERAL CONDITIONS AT MODERATE PREMIUM RATES.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED FROM INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN FROM UNREPRESENTED PARTS.

For Particulars Apply

The Secretary,
ALICE BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000

Total Assets about ... ,, 6,66,10,00,000

Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.

Branches in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.

This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application. Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

WANTED

DIVISIONAL ORGANISERS AND AGENTS

of Social standing to represent The United National Insurance Co., Ltd. (Purely Indian Concern) on very liberal terms. Ultra-modern Policies offered. The Anna-a-day policy (without medical examination) is a novel one which requires no effort to sell. Only those who can guarantee business need apply to:—"AHUJA", Patel Building, Bombay 2.

Weekly Share Market Review.

EFFECT OF NEW LOAN ON TRADE BORROWINGS.

CURTAILMENT OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE SUGGESTED.

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following weekly review on the 25th inst.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Government of India announced their loan programme on Wednesday the 23rd inst. The new loan is in 6 p.c. bonds issued at Rs. 100 per cent and repayable at par not earlier than 1933 and not later than 1936. The terms of the new loan are very attractive and a larger part of the issue will very likely be taken up by Indian states and insurance companies, and the major part of the 6 per cent. 1930 bonds are also likely to be converted into the new loan. The yield on the new loan would be approximately 5,408 tax-free, provided however that prier to ta... income tax. The increment in the ... an unlimited loan however is fo... aid the commamount and we are al... he country mercial community in ... nds at have at present little fu... re are hand to invest in it, and th... on likely to be some others who ... ws account of their political vi... may not care to subscribe to th... loan. The cash subscription are therefore not likely to be of any great amount.

CURTAIL EXPENDITURE.

From the investment point of view the new loan is undoubtedly an attractive one, but it is a pity that whilst governments in western countries are paying a very low rate of interest for their loan requirements, the Indian tax payer should have to pay such a high interest charge as 6 p.c. This high rate also reacts against the interests of the commercial and trading classes in the country who for their own requirements would have consequently to borrow at a higher rate. We think the Government of India would do well to direct their attention towards curtailing the military and other expenditure rather than towards increasing their revenues or raising more funds.

On the announcement of the new loan on Wednesday, our market experienced a sharp drop, 3½ p. c. paper being done down to Rs. 61-11 and 5 p.c. 1945-55 loan to Rs. 99. But as the market had already been in an oversold condition since last week prices subsequently recovered quickly, and 3½ percents are now quoting Rs. 62-11 and 5 p. c. 1945-55 Rs. 99-8. The new loan yield a higher rate of interest but we expect the 3 1/2 per cent paper to improve as it is a long-term investment and also because of its speculative value. Other securities are generally easier, 4 p. c. 1960-70 taxable quoting Rs. 73-8, 5 p. c. 1939-44 taxable Rs. 94-14 and 6 p. c. tax-free bonds 1930 Rs. 100-1, 1931 Rs. 100-14 and 1932 Rs. 101-13, 6½ p. c. B. D. Loan have also receded to Rs. 104-10, 4½ p. c. 1955-60 to Rs. 85, and 5 p. c. 1935, to Rs. 96-8.

POSSIBLE QUOTATION ON PARITY.

We give below a table showing the rates at which the different securities should stand in parity to the new 6 per cent bonds on which the yield is approximately 5,408 taxfree:—

3 1/2 p.c. paper	58-4
4 p. c. 1931-36	90
4 p. c. 1934-37	88-12
4 p.c. 1960-70	70-4
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	94-12
4½ p. c. 1955-60	79-4
5 p. c. 1945-55	94-8
5 p. c. 1935	95-12
5 p. c. 1929-47	89-8
5 p. c. 1939-44	90-8
5 p. c. 1933	98-12
6 p. c. 1931	100-9
6 p. c. 1932	101-4
6 p. c. B.M. 1954	100
6 p. c. Karachi P. T.	100

CASH SHARES.

The market still remains closed to forward transactions. The question again depends on what turn the political situation takes. The conversations between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Sapru have been kept a closely-guarded secret; but on the fact that Mahatma Gandhi has haided the two gentlemen a communication addressed to Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru one can base a safe conjecture that the peace overtures have not been summarily rejected and that the outlook is a hopeful one.

After experiencing a very weak tone in cash shares the market has recovered and there are now buyers in evidence of certain mill and miscellaneous scrips. Tata Powers have remained a particularly steady feature moving between Rs. 470 and Rs. 482-8, and being in request to-day at about Rs. 480. Andhra Valley which last week closed at Rs. 606-12 were this week transacted at Rs. 617-8 and are now in request at Rs. 625. Tata Power Prefs. were transacted between Rs. 1113-12 and Rs. 1117-8, and Andhra Valley Prefs. are wanted at Rs. 990. Tata Hydro Debentures were dealt in at Rs. 106-2, and Andhra Valley Debs. at Rs. 103-4. In textile scrips, Sholapurs were done between Rs. 1150 and Rs. 1162-8. Kastoorchands are in request at Rs. 7-8. Coorlas have sellers at Rs. 154-6, and Westerners have changed hands at Rs. 775 (C.D. Rs. 40), Khatau at Rs. 31-4, Broach Fines at Rs. 20, Chhoi Silks at Rs. 500, and E. Ds. at annas 5½. Tata Steel 2nd Prefs. were again easier receding from Rs. 61 to Rs. 57-4, and are now quoting Rs. 58. Tata 1st Prefs. have moved up to Rs. 135. In Cements there is an improved tone visible, Punjab Ordys. being done at Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 9-14. Punjab Prefs. at Rs. 9-14, and Katni Dfds. which last week were done at Rs. 640 have now buyers at Rs. 700, (c. d. Rs. 74-5-8). In bank shares, Imperials fully paid have been done between Rs. 1232-8 and Rs. 1235 (x. d. Rs. 40), there being buyers at the latter figure, partly-paids being steady at Rs. 303-12 (x. d. Rs. 10). Bank of Indias, which last week closed ... at Rs. 80, were this week is ... on demand and have now in ... at Rs. 83/8. Baroda have buyers ... ved, being in request at ... also in... sterns are unchanged ... s. 70-8. ... Unions are quoting at Rs. 73, and ... which last week Rs. 3/2. Central... eased to Rs. 15, clos... d at Rs. 15-10, ... eclaration of but s... ubsequently on ... dividend have reco... ered to the d... (c. d. annas 12). Bombay Rs. 15-8 ... Co-operative ... Banks Provinci... dealt at Rs. 55.

In Insura... uce Shares, Oriental Lifes have b... en transacted at Rs. 1700, Vulcans ... at Rs. 6-4 and Mer-cantiles at Rs. ... 6-4. New India at first receded fro... Rs. 18-2 to 17-10 but are now want... ed at Rs. 18. In Railways, Ahmed... abad Pranteis changed hands a... t Rs. 803-12, Dhond Baramatis a... Rs. 88 (c. d. Rs. 2-11-3), Guzerats ... at Rs. 69, Amritsar Pattys (new ... shares) at Rs. 56, Tapti Valleys at ... Rs. 682-12, and Ahmedabad Electrics ... at Rs. 115. Other transactions w... ere New Burmas Rs. 227-8. B. B. ... Petroles Rs. 3-2, Tata Constructions ... Rs. 33, Igandas Rs. 18, ... Post Cannings Rs. 570, Bom... bay Telephone Ordys Rs. 48 (... Rs. 1-8), Bombay Tramways ... Rs. 65-8, Bombay Steam Preis Rs. 193-12, Telephone Debs Rs. 44-12, Scindias Rs. 8-4, and Tata Gn... Rs. 12-8.

COMPANY REPORTS.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Company's report for the year ending 31st March 1930 shows a profit of Rs. 9,19,949 (including last year's carry forward of Rs. 13,948) after providing for income and super taxes and deducting agents' commission but without providing for depreciation as against a profit of Rs. 9,84,813 in the preceding year. The dividends have been maintained at the preceding year's levels (Ordys Rs. 6 plus 9 and Defds Rs. 74-5-8.) Over 2,75,000 have been set apart for depreciation and Rs. 80,000 taken to the reserve fund, restoring that fund to the figure at which it stood in the 1926-27 account, viz. Rs. 12 lacs. The profit earned during the year under report is about Rs. 30 per cent on the paid-up capital.

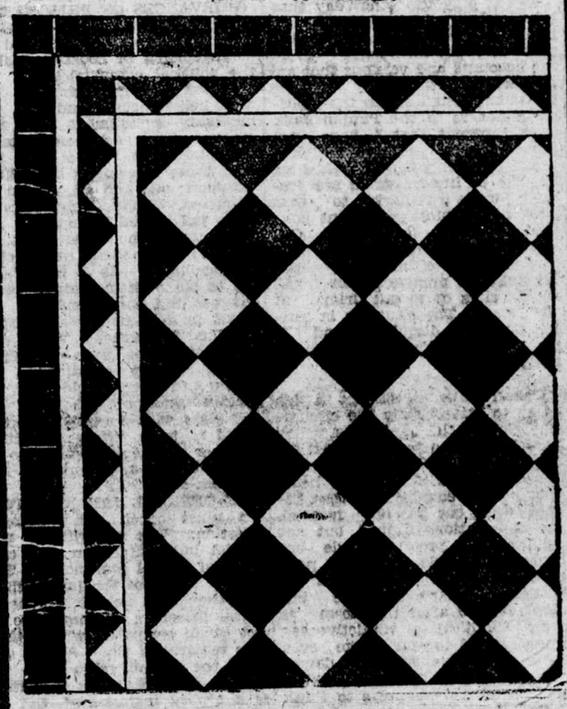
The Elphinstone Spg. and Weg. Mills Co. Ld's working for the year 1929-30 shows a loss of Rs. 1,95,324 which together with the loss of Rs. 2,20,616 in the preceding year, brings the total loss to Rs. 4,15,940 of which the directors propose to write off Rs. 2,65,550 from the reserve fund, leaving a sum of Rs. 1,50,389 to be carried forward on the debit side.

The Apollo Mills Ltd. have during the year under report made a loss of Rs. 4,62,005 which together with the loss of Rs. 3,83,394 made in the previous year brings the total loss to Rs. 8,45,400 which the directors proposed to write off from the reserve fund of Rs. 10,82,132 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,35,731 to the credit to the reserve fund. The loss is attributed to trade depression and the prolonged strike during the period under review.

The Bank of Baroda have for the half year ended 30th June 1930 made a net profit of Rs. 2,74,570, including Rs. 54,661 brought forward. An ad-interim dividend at Rs. 2-8 per share free of income-tax has been declared.

The Central Bank of India Ld. have made a net profit of Rs. 11,36,372 (including Rs. 3,70,663 brought forward) for the half year ended 30th June 1930, and an ad-interim dividend at 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax for the half year has been declared.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY

Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armonian Street.

THE METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BANKING & ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

"AMARCHAND BUILDING"

BALLARD ROAD BALLARD ESTATE. BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Management. Purely Indian Directors.

INDIA WAKE UP!

Your ... concerns and Institutions are suffering and NON-INDIANS are prospering at our cost.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

How long will you ignore us, we shall render service better and more sympathetic than Foreigners, and protect you against your wea... th going beyond Indian Boundaries.

YOUR INVESTMENT IS SAFE WITH US.

(1) BANKING DEPARTMENT:—All kinds of Banking business transacted. We take care of our Masses and Agriculturists who are the BACKBONES on the Nation, and advance Loans on Co-operative principles to shareholders according to the rules

(2) We open Current, Fixed and Savings Bank Accounts, and give all kinds of facilities to Indian Merchants. BANK with us TO-DAY and see our Treatment.

(3) INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:—Fire, Marine and Motor Accidents Insurances effected including all kinds of risks undertaken. INSURE with us TO-DAY.

Wanted CHIEF AGENTS and AGENCIES throughout INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

Apply to:—THE MANAGER,
The Metropolitan Mutual Banking & Assurance Co., Limited, Amarchand Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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NOW TO ATTAIN IT?

Every Indian rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, boy or girl, can help to attain SWARAJ IMMEDIATELY by simple means of not allowing CROREES OF RUPEES to go to Foreign Countries. Therefore insure with the Indian Company, and putting India's interest FIRST in everything and make your Country INDEPENDENT.

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INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established in India 17 years ago,
MANAGED by INDIANS
For the BENEFIT OF INDIANS.
Lowest Premiums. Highest Bonuses.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Fatherless.
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THE "ART OF PERFUMERY". Written in Plain English. It tells how to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oils, and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very small cost. Please apply at once for copy S. PAUL AND CO., (Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtolla, Calcutta.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of ... Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life E...d
R... 22-1/2 R... 16
Strongest Reserves!!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,883.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent

NO OTHER INDIAN COMPANY can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

IMPORTANT

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PLIGHT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN PUNJAB.

Situation Getting Complicated.

Lala Dunt Chand, Advocate, of Ambala, writes:—

It was only the other day that I had expressed my fears in a letter to the press about "the storm brewing in jails." From the accounts and versions that are appearing in the Press of the treatment meted out to the political prisoners in the Punjab Jails, it is apparent that I have not proved a false prophet, though I would have very much wished so. Reports of hunger-strike are fretfully, made a remark to that some of the most prominent political leaders lodged in Gujerat jail have asked the Government either to put all political prisoners in "A" or "B" class or to put them in "C" class. The situation is serious and even disquieting and it requires a drastic and speedy remedy.

I shall make an attempt in this letter to state briefly the circumstances and the conditions which have led to the present situation. There is a significant saying that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" It is equally true that the hopes held out but not realised, the expectations formed but not fulfilled, the promises made but broken, the declaration of a policy made to avoid a particular situation at a particular time but soon reversed after the storm is over, political vindictiveness, when carried too far, make even the most submissive people desperate in their attitude and reckless in their plans. I venture to think that in this one sentence I have described all those things which have created the present situation.

MUCH WORSE.

If I add one thing more the description would become complete. It is the general conduct and behaviour of Indian officials towards political prisoners. Let me hasten to add that there are certain honourable exceptions to the general rule but the indictment in general holds good. It is the general opinion that the conditions in the Punjab jails are much worse than they were before the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee was appointed; and in this opinion I am supported by an important jail officer who, unwittingly, made a remark to that effect. The policy of a lesson being taught to the political prisoners is now being pursued. Petty jail officials and even the higher officers indulge in remarks which wound the susceptibilities of political prisoners. Whenever they ask for ordinary human necessaries the retort comes. "you have come to jail not to enjoy luxuries but to subject yourself to sufferings, you are getting better food than you were getting out of jail." The jail officials realise that remarks like these sting more than anything else. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are out to change out of all recognition the present order of things and so are thousands of people now in jails determined to change the order of things in jails. In one word they want to humanise the whole system of the Indian jails. Every thing that is galling to the sense of a political prisoners must be stopped.

GRIEVANCES OF PRISONERS.

The most serious grievances are the unwholesomeness of food the arrangements of cooking, making the political prisoners sleep behind the close doors even in the most hellish season and the unnecessary curtailment of their moving about and their intellectual starvation. It is high time that these grievances of political prisoners, one and all, should be redressed. Political prisoners in every jail should be supplied rations and it should be left to them to make their own cooking arrangements. Is is most horrible to make them sleep inside in summer and they should be allowed to sleep in the enclosures attached to barracks and cells. They should be given a higher class than that of ordinary prisoners and there should be an amalgamation of "A", "B" and "C" class with a right to be conceded to every political prisoner to supplement his reasonable requirements at his own cost.

NON-OFFICIAL JAIL VISITORS.

I must touch an analogous question. The majority of non-official jail visitors are the creatures of official patronage. They cannot displease the jail officers and they need not please the political prisoners as they have not got much sympathy with them. The removal of Ch. Afzal Haq from the membership of the Punjab Jails Standing Committee is a typical instance of the attitude of the Government towards jail reform. We already know how Lala Bodh Raj of Multan had been rewarded for his great zeal to serve the jail administration. Among the members of the Punjab Legislative Council Ch. Afzal Haq was the only member who fearlessly, honestly and practically discharged his duty and yet he could not be tolerated. The charge levelled against him is unbelievable and is an insult to ordinary intelligence.

TREATMENT IN AMBALA JAIL.

Before I conclude this letter I must refer to the conditions nearer home. The political prisoners in Ambala Jail are being subjected to a very bad treatment. I say on the strength of the testimoney of L. Suraj Bhan, one of the members of the first batch of volunteers, who marched from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March 1930 whom I had interviewed in jail and that of Ch. Ratan Singh and eight undertrial prisoners whom I interviewed in Court that the food given to them is unfit for human consumption and that the bread given to them contains chokar, and sand. I personally know these gentlemen to be scrupulously truthful. They have presented a written complaint to the trial magistrate regarding their grievances. Political prisoners are being subjected to all sorts of indignities and humiliations. Let me hope and wish the treatment of political prisoners in Ambala jail may not add to the seriousness of the general situation.—"Tribune".

AN OPEN LETTER TO BOMBAY LIBERALS.

—:o:—

Gentlemen.

The time has now come to tell you openly what is being said about you in all quarters of this city by all classes of the population. I dare say that much of it will hurt you; but if it hurts you half as much as you have hurt public feeling, this letter will not have been in vain.

Since the present movement started, what has been your inglorious record? You attempted to hold Liberal meetings. They were utter fiascos simply because there is no such thing as Liberalism in Bombay. Ultimately you held a meeting of the "thousands" of your followers behind the closed doors of a room in the Taj Mahal Hotel! !

What is your Liberalism? It consists of eternally sitting on the fence, of making what are known as 'guarded utterances' of avoiding anything that may bring you into disfavour with the Government. Your condemnation of police actions seemed to have been prompted by the fact that some Parsis were molested; but it conveniently escaped your notice that there were such places as Wadala and Dharasana worthy of a visit. It ought also to have been brought to your notice that there is a small town near Poona called Sholapur. Have any of you been present on the Maidans, at Bori Bunder or Bhendy Bazar?

You believed in the Round Table Conference and disbelieved the value of Mr. Gandhi's programme. Which of the two faiths has shown the world India's real feelings? At every step you have been proved to be wrong and the Mahatma to be correct.

You, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, were going to "reconsider" your support if the Round Table Conference was to be attended by all the English Parliamentary parties. This is now an established fact. Then, how do you account for your cable, begging that the Conference be not now postponed? I think you owe an explanation.

You, Sir Cowasji, are supposed to hold the belief that the Gandhi movement has collapsed. Is this why within three months of his arrest, it is Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gandhi alone, who is admittedly the only man who can solve India's problem? Is this why he is being consulted at this moment behind prison bars? Rumour has it, too, that you really believe that the most the country will and 'should' get is provincial autonomy.

And as for you, Mr. Mody, your saving graces are that your chauffeur (all honour to him) deligently plies the Takli, whilst you shout "Swadeshi" (but wear Sulka) Your colleagues rae at least free to express their personal political views. But 'you' are 'not.' You are the chairman of the most Swadeshi of all India's industries and you are doing your Association no service by professing your Liberalism which is anathema to the public on whom you depend for the sale of your goods. Will you declare that your politics represent the views of the millowners? If not, then, with whose authority do you speak? Shall we know the truth?

Sr Phiroze Sethna, in the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed is king. Therefore, I suppose, one must criticise your actions less harshly. You have to some extent the courage of your convictions. It can at least be said of you that you have not been ready with your money for the title that you hold. Nor have you taken advantage of the accident of any chairmanship to foist yourself as a 'Leader' on the country; nor have you had to fool the Juniors in the Bar Library into believing that you are a 'leader.'

And to all of you I say, that whether invited or not, you are far from being anything like true representatives of any shade of Indian opinion. You have absolutely no following. If you had not a Liberal newspaper, your manifestos and warnings and what nots would pass unnoticed. You cannot hold meetings because nobody wants to hear you. You would not dare resign your seats and fight the issue with any Congressmen.

At the time when the world stands amazed at the Unity of India, ot the time when the Soul of India is in jail, when the cult of Mr. Gandhi has reduced the mighty British Government into considering the Gandhi cap as a menace, when an English lady has more self-respect for the fair name of India than some Indian bootlickers have for their own country, at the time when heads are being broken, when women are leading just when India has proved to the hilt her case and that only Mr. Gandhi can speak for her, at this acute stage, three Parsis and a Hindu who represent nobody, are found aching, yearning almost begging to go to a Conference at which they are not even promised that "Immediate Dominion Status" "which was their minimum demand"!!! Do you deny this? Is not your leadership a sham, your representation a farce and may not your creed of Liberalism be construed treachery?

I challenge you to fill the smallest public hall in Bombay with your followers. I challenge you to repudiate what I have said above, I challenge your representation.

VERITAS.

Bombay, July 25.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT.

How heroical a rage
Fires the zealots who engage
(Each man battling for the right)
In the Referendum fight!
Beaverbrook and Rothermere,
Each a noble-man (or peer))
Sworn to rescue our democracy
From a Premier's autocracy,
Stand right manfully at bay.
White with honest indignation
At the hint of press-dictation,
Baldwin leaps into the fray...
I've been trying to make out
What the row is all about.
By the peers, I understand,
Referendums have been banned—
People might not fall, they said,
Knowingly, for taxing bread.
"Better take it to the polls,
Mixed with battle-cries in shoals;
Then, while all men are debating
Russia, India, housing, rating,
And electorate perplexed
May provide us, hardly noting
What it is for which they're voting,
With a pausible pretext
To pretend their votes were cast
For a tax on food at last."
"Fools," cries Baldwin, "Count the cost!
Fifty seats might well be lost!
Keep the food-tax from the sun
Till the next election's won;
When in power, negotiate
Treaties with each Sister State;
Get each pact's dependence utter
On a tax on bread-and-butter
Firmly down in white and black.
'Then' submit it to the nation,
Coupled with a demonstration
'Tis too late for turning back."....
Isn't there some phrase about
What befalls when rogues fall out?

MacFLECKNOE.

(In "Nation and Athenaeum")

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN SOAPS.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the resolution passed by the Bombay soap merchants at their meeting held on the 16th instant regarding the boycott of Sunlight and other foreign soaps, and the correspondence that has recently appeared in your paper on the subject we have pleasure to inform the public that there is already a superior washing soap of purely Indian manufacture named Nirmolin soap on the market. It is manufactured by the Calcutta Soap Works Calcutta and is certified by the Government Test House Alipore to satisfy the Indian Stores Department specification for soap hard. Nirmolin is the soap that can replace Sunlight in quality. Bombay merchants like Messrs. N. C. Bhesania and Co. and Messrs. Patell Ltd. have seen the soap and as soon as arrangements regarding larger supply are complete it will prove to be a great asset in the successful boycott of foreign soaps. At present the Nirmolin soap is available from retail merchants dealing in Swadeshi products in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. KONKAR,
Prop. Konkar Bros. and Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay, Maharashtra & Karnatak
635 Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

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Your future destiny whether fortune or misery, unceasing contemplation, family embarrassments, details of your career about emoluments or discouragements, about physical conditions, your achievements in life through relations and your foes, or hostility with them, exact results about Examinations and about other details in one's life destined by Providence will be clearly, either bad or good, enlightened by our wonderful pythonism. You can guard yourself from hardships and enjoy a harmonious life for a petty sum. You have to furnish your copy of Horoscope or details of birth time. You may also furnish time of writing your letter and your approximate age. We will expedite early replies.

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1. Jayavasikarani Talisman Rs. 2, 10 Bought at a time Rs. 15, "Special Talisman" for specific purpose Rs. 50.

CERTIFICATES.

The "Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily), Madras, writes on 8th Feb., 1924. We received on 7th Nov. 1923 from Hanumadupati V. K. Sadagopacharlar, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th Nov. 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th Feb. 1924, at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

"Swadesa Mitran" (Tamil Daily), Madras:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

"Kudi Arasu" (Tamil Weekly), Karikal. "World's Greatest Astrologer."

D. A. Dighe, Esq., B.A., LL.B., First Class Magistrate, Nisarpur, writes:—It is with great pleasure that I testify to the marvellous power of predicting the future of Pandit "Satagopacharlar" of Tiruttani, who accurately predicted in Nov. 1928, that I would be transferred from Nisarpur in March, 1929. That event proved correct to the letter.

N.B.—Correspondence strictly in English only.

Apply:—Hanumadupati V. K. Satagopacharlar, Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

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MADE IN INDIA

BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS
OF CALCUTTA

Waterproofers to the People of India and the only Waterproof Factory in India, have opened

BOMBAY BRANCH at 367, Hornby Road, Bombay,
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BEWARE of those who say Waterproofs cannot be made in India. We are Manufacturing Waterproofs in Calcutta for many years past and proof many thousand yards of Cloth per day and make them into Raincoats.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications' column.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS.

The Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. requests the co-operation of the medical profession in their propaganda of the boycott of British Drugs and Chemicals.

Ladies and gentlemen willing to render service will please communicate with the Boycott Committee, B. P. C. C.

NOTICE TO SATYAGRAHIS.

All non-whole-time (not working for 24 hours) Satyagrahi volunteers should report themselves to their respective ward offices between 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the morning and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening for duties

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

The Secretary, Boycott Committee, B. P. C. C., writes:—

It has appeared in the Press that the Boycott Committee has taken up the programme of boycotting foreign sugar. This report is without any authority from the Boycott Committee and so far no action has been intended about foreign sugar.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers of "D" Ward on Friday, August 1, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress House. Attendance is compulsory.

"D" WARD VOLUNTEERS.

All "D" Ward volunteers are requested to be present at the Jinnah Hall at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp to-day (Wednesday).

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above Bank will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at Sardar Building, Apollo Street.

MEETINGS AT SANTA CRUZ AND CHEMBUR.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee two public meetings were held on the "Boycott Movement" one at Santa Cruz and the other at Chembur on the 26th and 27th instant respectively. Messrs. Nanavati, Farekh and Shantabai Vansarkar spoke on boycott. Mr. Suratkar spoke at Chembur and asked the audience to boycott liquor, British goods and abide by the Congress resolutions. After thanking the speakers the meeting dispersed.

PROHIBITION IN WEST KHANDESH.

—:o:—

DHULIA, July 26.

The Secretary, West Khandesh Congress Committee has issued the following report:—

Sjt. Thakar and Capt. Viswarrao, an ex-servant of the Gwalior State were arrested for breaking salt law in April.

Twenty five camps have at the foot of Satpura have pledged not to drink.

Severe boycott of foreign cloth articles is carried on everywhere. Merchants have resolved not to make any demand for foreign cloth, sugar and cigarettes and tea.

MANCHESTER COTTON TEXTILES

—:o:—

India Doing Nothing.

The report for the week ending 26th instant regarding Manchester Cloth and Trade issued by the Reuter is as under:—

Cloth: The slight improvement noticeable last week has scarcely been maintained due to the absence of confidence in prevailing prices among overseas buyers. Business has only been limited, and has mostly been confined to moderate quantities. Trade with India has shown no development but a fair amount of enquiry still emanates from China, and several small lines in certain descriptions are reported to have been booked.

Yarns: The position still shows no material change, and the turnover in both American and Egyptian descriptions has been poor.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH

OFFICE SHIFTED TO BHULESHWAR.

The Office of Desh Sewika Sangh has been shifted from Congress House, Girgaum to Sheth Sukhanand's Dharamshala, opposite Gopaldas Barfiwalla near C. P. Tank from July 30. All the work of Desh Sewika Sangh will henceforth be carried on at the new premises.

SEWIKAS FOR PICKETING CLOTH SHOPS.

Sewikas picketing cloth shops have to come for picketing to-day as mentioned below. First batch of Sewikas at Congress House at 8 a.m. Second Batch of Sewikas at Sukhanand's Dharamshala at 11 a.m.

Third batch at Sukhanand's Dharamshala at 5 p.m.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETS.

Sewikas picketing liquor shops have to come to the new premises situated at Sukhanand's Dharamshala at 3 p.m. to-day.

DR. DOSIBAI'S LECTURE.

Dr. Dosibai will deliver a lecture on 'First Aid' between 2 to 3 p.m. to-day at Vanita Vishram Hall.

Under the auspices of Desh Sewika Sangh a meeting of Muslim ladies was held on Tuesday at 3 p.m. at Fatma Building Musafarkhana, Crawford Market, to encourage Swadeshi Cloth movement. Shrimati Kantaben Khandwalla, Shrimati Bachuben Lotwalla and others explained the subject at great length with the result that some women have promised not to buy foreign goods henceforth. Some women contributed money to the fund organised by Desh Sewikas.

DESH SEWIKAS' EFFORTS

—:o:—

Picketing Of Liquor Shops Tells.

Increasing success is attending the efforts of Congress volunteers and Desh Sevikas in the picketing of liquor shops. In most cases the shopkeepers closed their shops earlier than the scheduled five, for want of business.

About 60 Desh Sevikas are engaged in picketing 40 toddy shops in the D. ward from four to nine p.m. Most of them form part of the first shift engaged in picketing cloth shops in the morning from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

In the other localities including Dadar and Parel about 250 liquor shops are tackled by more than 300 Congress men volunteers who also picket cloth shops in the morning shift.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH AROGYA MANDIR.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S OPENING CEREMONY.

Under the auspices of Desh Sevika Sangh, several merchants of Mandvi and Dana Bunder, Bombay, held meetings with the object of prohibiting the liquor in that area, and the appeal of Desh Sevikas met a good response, resulting into promises by the Mandvi merchants of establishing several ideal health homes. One such home will be opened to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. by Shrimati Hansa Mehta (President of the War Council), near Carnac Bridge, "Avte Buildings", Khara Bazar.

The following is the programme for the 'Mandvi Prisoners and Sufferers' Day", which will be observed to-day (Wednesday):—

(1) 6 to 8 a.m., Flag hoisting ceremony by Mrs. Kanta Khandvala; (2) 8-30 to 10 a.m., Boycott work and collection of foreign clothes for bonfire; (3) 5 to 6-30 p.m., Opening ceremony of health-home; (4) 6-30 to 9 p.m., Procession; (5) 8 to 9 p.m., Meeting. Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar presiding.

PLEA FOR REDUCED RENTS.

—:o:—

A meeting of nearly 800 tenents of the Bombay Cloth Market Co., Ltd. chawls was held on Friday under the presidentship of Seth Mulchand Hirachand Shah.

A resolution expressing regret at the attitude of the directors in not granting the requests of the tenents to decrease the rents, in view of the present condition was passed.

The meeting furtner requested the directors to decrease the rents by 40 per cent as the present rent was abnormally high and heavy.

If the directors did not concede the demand within ten days, the meeting authorised the Hon. Secretaries to call another meeting to consider the action to be taken.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX

—:o:—

Swadeshi Biscuits And Confectionery.

The following is the list of Swadeshi Biscuit Manufacturers and Confectioners received by the Bombay Swadeshi League:—

Name of Manufacturer	Address
The Renown Biscuit Co., Ltd.	Cannaught Road, Byculla.
The Imperial Biscuit Works. Agents The General Agency Hans Diwan & Co.	Krishna Building, Parel. Duncan Road, Byculla.

"CONFECTIONERS."

Dr. D. N. Writer & Co.	Arab Lane, Grant Road.
Valeria et Cie	201 Hornby Road.

SWADESHI SHOPS MUST BE KEPT OPEN

Sardar's Advice To Merchants

"I have no hesitation in asking dealers in swadeshi cloth to throw open their shops for business" declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, addressing a meeting of cloth merchants at the Mulji Jetha Market on Tuesday afternoon.

The merchants sought his advice on the advisability or otherwise of closing down even swadeshi cloth shops in the Mulji Jetha and Laxmidas Markets. It will be recalled that both these markets have decided to close down indefinitely as a mark of protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

FOREIGN SHOPS CLOSED.

According to this decision the foreign cloth shops in these markets remained closed from Monday last. It was urged by some that even swadeshi cloth shops should remain closed if the spirit of the resolution was to be observed.

The controversy was referred to Sardar Vallabhbhai who plainly told them that it would be to the detriment of the country if they stopped the sale of swadeshi cloth. Sardar Vallabhbhai's advice has now been accepted by the merchants who have agreed to keep the swadeshi cloth shops open.

"REVOLT" EDITOR AND MANAGER REMANDED.

—:o:—

To Be Tried On 31st Inst.

Mr. Ratan Dalal and Mr. Abdul Masjid Usman Hakim, Editor and Manager of the "Revolt" who were arrested on Monday evening by the Bombay C. I. D. were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Tuesday charged under Section 108.

Mr. Mohanji Desai applied for a remand of the accused till the 31st, as Dr. V. Jani and Mr. G. A. Acharya, against whom warrants were pending, were not yet arrested. The Magistrate remanded the accused till 31st instant.

(With reference to the arrests made in Bombay in connection with the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, it is understood Dr. V. P. Jani is the President of the Sabha and Hakeem Abdul Majeed is the Vice-President of the Sabha).

POLICE HUNT FOR CYCLOSTYLE.

—:o:—

"Revolt Comes Out As Usual

On the suspicion that a cyclostyle machine belonging to the Navajawan Bharat Sangha was being concealed, the Bombay C I D raided a room on the second floor of Hira Building, New Charni Road, on Tuesday evening. The police broke open the lock and entered the room to find that there was no cyclostyle machine. About three hundred cartoons entitled "Eleven points of Gandhi" were seized, but no other incriminating documents were found.

Inspite of the arrest of Sjt. Ratan Dalal, the Editor of the "Revolt", which is the organ of the Navajawan Bharat Sabha, cyclostyled copies of the "Revolt" were being sold in the city on Tuesday evening.

When the Police were searching the room in Hira Building it was found that a few copies of the day's "Revolt" were pasted on the wall near the staircase. At the foot of the news sheet were the words "Edited by Ratan Dalal". The article in the Bulletin was entitled" Long live Ratan and Hakim — Government's revolt against "Revolt".

On enquiries it was found that the room searched by the C I D was tenanted by a Congress volunteer named Fatechand B. Gandhi.

"GANDHI CAP" ARRESTS AT GUNTUR

—:o:—

Crowds Charged With Lathis.

MADRAS, July 29.

The Coconada correspondent of "Hindu" says that a Gandhi cap worn by a boy who was returning home from school was removed from his head by a constable in mufti. His father, a prominent vakil of the place has addressed a complaint to the Collector.

Guntur police arrested to-day eight persons including two women who picketed the local college. A crowd gathered, which was dispersed by the police using 'lathis'. Three more persons wearing Gandhi Caps it is reported have been arrested at Guntur on Friday last. The charge against them is not known.—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

TAKLI SPINNING IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

—:o:—

Mrs. Gokhale's Motion Referred To Schools Committee.

BOMBAY TUESDAY.

The question of "taklis" being introduced in the Municipal schools was discussed threadbare in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday and ultimately referred to the Schools Committee for report. A number of councillors were against sending the matter to the Schools Committee as it was as good as shelving it but their voice did not prevail against the progressive bloc who were supported by the nominated and European element. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay moved that the Corperation are of opinion that spinning on "takli" be introduced in all Municipal schools. Mrs. Gokhlay said in 1924 spinning of charkhas was introduced in the Municipal schools but that experiment did not prove a success as it entailed physical exertion on small children. There were a number of industries taught in the municipal schools and she thought that "takli" would be the easiest of the lot and its turn over also would be useful to the students as socks and caps would be made from spinning the "takli" which could be used both by students and their relatives.

Mr. B. P. Wadke seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia opposed the proposition and advised the House to concern themselves with their object in view which was primary education. It was their duty to teach the young children the three Rs. viz: reading, writing and simple arithmetic. They had no time under the rules where the study for children was limited to only three hours to teach them how to spin the "takli".

Dr. M. C. Javle moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Schools Committee for report. Dr. Javle said there were a number of sections in the corporation who took different views on the subject of education. One section preferred physiology and anatomy another section wanted religious education. the third wished to introduce carpentry and so forth. In 1924 when the spinning of charkhas was made compulsory in municipal schools Rs. 2000 were spent on the purchase of charkhas. They engaged two teachers on Rs. 60 per month to teach the students how to work charkhas. Then came complaints from the parents that their children were too weak to work on charkhas and after some time when he visited municipal schools he found a number of charkhas hanging on the water closets. The teachers engaged for this work had to be retained in service. He therefore urged the house not to be led away by sentiments.

Dr. A. Collaco seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. N. Talpade opined that Dr. Javle had spun yarn of no quality. "takli" was the easiest means to occupy children's time.

Dr. J. V. Vora supported the proposition as it was easy and inexpensive to work the "takli".

FREE "TAKLIS" OFFERED IN VAIN.

At this stage closure was moved and Mrs. Gokhlay replying to the debate sad she was prepared to to supply free "takli" and cotton through the Desh Shevikas, if the proposition was passed thus saving the municipality from any kind of expenditure on spinning of "takli". The question was put to vote and the amendment was agreed to by 39 votes against 27 as a substantive proposition.

On the motion of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla the corporation passed a resolution of condolence for the death of Dr. J. E. Sandiland, the late Executive Health Officer who died in England recently.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

STOP-PRESS.

—:o:—

MRS. HASAN IMAM FINED.

PATNA, July 29.

Mrs. Hasan Imam, Mrs. C C Das, Mrs. Sami, daughter of Mr. Hasan Imam, Miss Gauri Das and Mrs. Ambikacharan were tried to-day by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sardar, Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Singh, under Section 32 of the Police Act and 143 I P C.

The court room was crowded to its full capacity, the prominent among those present being Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Hasan Imam. The Crown case was that these five ladies in disobedience of the prohibitory order issued by the Superintendent of Police took a procession on 19th July without a license and formed themselves into an unlawful assembly. The ladies offered no defence and refused to take part in the proceedings.

MAGISTRATE ASKED TO RESIGN.

Mrs. Sami when questioned by the Magistrate said she had nothing to say except that the Magistrate should resign.

The Magistrate found the ladies guilty under Section 32, Police Act, and imposed a fine of Rs. 200 on Mrs. Hasan Imam and Rs. 100 on the other ladies. The Magistrate did not give any punishment in defult as he anticipated no difficulty in realising the fines from the accused persons. He held that the offence under Section 143 I P C was more or less technical and, therefore, he did not propose to pass any separate sentence for the offence, although he found the accused guilty under this section too.

There was a huge crowd outside the court and the ladies were profusely garlanded and were taken in cars in a procession to their respective houses.—A. P.

OPPOSITION'S NOMINEES TO R. T. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Commons today Mr. MacDonald announced that the Opposition parties would be invited to nominate their representatives in the Round Table Conference, but Government would retain complete freedom with regard to the proposals to be laid before Parliament as the outcome of the Conference.—Reuter.

PREMIER KEEPS MUM.

Mr. MacDonald's statement was in reply to Mr. Baldwin. The Prime Minister was hopeful that the names would be announced before the recess. He personally favoured four representatives from each Opposition party.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. MacDonald said he had given much consideration to the question of the Statutory Commission being represented, but at present he was inclined to view that it would be a great mistake.

Mr. Maxton suggested the inclusion of back-benchers "who held strong views on the question."

The Premier did not reply.

NO PLACE FOR SIMON.

Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested appointment of Sir John Simon not as representative of a Party but with the common consent.

Mr. MacDonald repeated his present view that it would be profound mistake.

Sir Austen Chamberlain raised the question of the parties who had signed another report.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE UNREPRESENTED.

Mr. MacDonald understood that the Central Committee would not be represented. He was at present communicating with the Viceroy in that connection. He at present thought that the House would be well advised not to adopt the suggestion.

MORE CANT.

Replying to Mr. Thurtle Mr. MacDonald said he had considered the reactions on Indian opinion of inviting Opposing Parties. He added: it would be obvious for the good of India, as well as our own good, that discussions should be full and representative and the Government should have the benefit of listening to a very thorough thrashing out of the problem.

Mr. Neil Maclean asked whether the three parties would have same representation, or whether there would be proportional representation according to their numerical strength in the House.

Mr. MacDonald said he was not interested in proportional representation regarding this Conference. He wanted representation that would be efficient in bringing ideas and examining questions.—Reuter.

MIDNIGHT SEARCHES AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, July 29.

In connection with the recent Bhawalpur Road bomb explosion in Lahore several midnight searches were carried out in the houses of three young men two of whom are students and a number of couments removed. Three persons have been taken into custody for preliminary investigation.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN KOHIDAMLN.

PESHAWAR, July 29.

Authentic news has been received of trouble in Kohidalan where a band of Kohidamani rebels were engaged by the Afghan Troops near Fort Mudred, Beg. These insurgents are believed to be remnants of Bacha-i-Saqao's followers.

Combined action of the Afghan Air Force and Infantry inflicted heavy losses on the rebels who were scattered and fled. A number of prisoners were taken by the Afghan troops who destroyed several villages belonging to the rebels. Some panic was reported in Kabul City during the operations but normal condition was quickly restored.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

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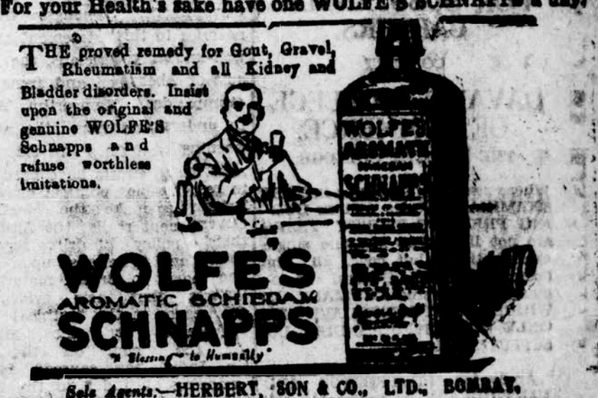

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NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 29.

Previous Closing Rate	12.85
To-day's Opening Rate	12.85
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	12.77
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectation J.-A. Rs. 194.

Broach Expectation M.-A. Rs. 220.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 29.

Previous Closing Rate	6.89
To-day's Opening Rate	6.81
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	6.80
Difference	—.09

PUBLIC NOTICES

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Ordinary half-yearly Meeting of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., will be held in the Patwa Chawl at 12 a.m. on Friday the 1st of August 1930 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the half yearly report of the Mahajan for the period of six months ended 30th of Maha Vad Samvat 1986.
2. To confirm the appointment made by the General body of the Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Vasanji Nagshi, Runchhordas Chunilal and Shivlal Narpatlal Maniar on the 19th of July 1930 to act with full authority and perform all the duties of the Dictator Mr. W. T. Halsl.

SHIVLAL NARPATLAL MANIAR, Hon. Secretary.

Patwa Chawl, Moti Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 29th July 1930.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY JULY 30, 1930.

DRIFTING.

—:o:—

A message from London states that the National Council for the Prevention of War considered on Tuesday the political situation in India and issued the significant statement that it desired to express its dismay at the possibility "that should the Round Table Conference fail to propound a Constitution which will command the support of the best elements in Indian nationalism, we may be involved in measures which would mean the cessation of peaceful Government." Amongst the signatories to this statement are two well-known politicians, the Marquis of Aberdeen and Teman and Commander Kenworthy. Are we to understand from the note of warning contained in this statement that efforts have been made in responsible political circles in Britain to make the MacDonald Government realise the futility of their policy of drift regarding India, and to impress upon them the harm to British material interests that their evident acquiescence in the "ruthless rule" advocated by the majority of the "men on the spot" in India has caused? Is this warning an index to the feeling of hopelessness entertained in these circles regarding the issue of the Round Table Conference?

If the British people were to realise why there is a feeling in India that the Conference must be boycotted, unless Mahatmaji's terms are accepted and a genuine effort is made by those in political power in Britain to convince him and the Congress that the Conference will proceed on the assumption that India is given the "substance of independence", we are sure they will not be so foolish as to remain unconcerned and refuse to put pressure on the MacDonald Government. They are being deceived by the Tory Press and the "vested interests" which enjoy considerable financial resources for their propaganda. But they have other counsellors like Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Fenner Brockway, Dr. Annie Besant, who is again amongst them, and a number of other far-seeing men and women of their own race whose advice and warnings they will ignore only to the ultimate peril of their land. In the "New Leader" Mr. Brailsford returns to his searching analysis of the Indian problem with his accustomed vigour of argument and trenchant phraseology. It will be recalled that he had already warned the Government some weeks ago that they must make every effort to conciliate Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress and secure the participation in the Conference of India's most dominant personality and of the most representative political body in this country; otherwise they may have their Conference—"but India will not be there".

Fortified with the latest news from reliable sources in India about the manner in which the bureaucracy is conducting its campaign of repression and realising the hopeless inadequacy of the Simon recommendations, Mr Brailsford exhorts his countrymen and the MacDonald Government to abandon the policy of drift and to make efforts to understand the true and gigantic significance of the Indian national movement. Repression, he says, is a "consequence of the policy" pursued by officialdom. He declares: "Where a nation is bent on winning what a Government refuses to yield, a trial of strength is inevitable. The nation has chosen, in its rare idealism, to put its passive courage against our lathis." And in discussing the futile recommendations of the Simon Report, he touches unerringly on the weakest spot by noticing that if the Simonites are to have their way the Government 'at the centre' will be the same as before—an undiluted autocracy. At the "centre", he says, "even if you allow them (Indians) to discuss their own affairs with a cabinet of English officials, who have the last word, this will not even satisfy part of their demand. It is to brand them in the face of the world as a subject people." Far-seeing British publicists like Mr. Brailsford can understand why Mahatmaji and the Congress will not be satisfied with anything less than the "substance of independence".

MISSIONARIES AND INDIAN NATIONALISM

—:o:—

Elsewhere we reproduce the comments of the "Catholic Herald" and "Unity" of Chicago on the hostile attitude that many Christian missionaries in India have adopted towards the Gandhi movement. It may be natural, as "Unity" points out, because "they are in India as the guests and under the protection of the "Raj", and like Christians everywhere they support the Government." But we are not quite sure, if their prejudices allow them to realise, as "Unity" goes on to suggest, that they, by failing "to recognise the Christ-likenness of the great Indian leader, are themselves revealed as no Christians at all." For, whether in response to the hospitality and protection of the "Raj", or as a protest against their failure to proselytise Mahatma Gandhi, prejudiced they undoubtedly are. They see nothing wrong in British rule in India, indeed like the Catholic missionary referred to by the "Catholic Herald" they object to anybody protesting against misrule in India. And it has become almost impossible for them to appreciate the fact that the Indian movement—intensely Christian in its successful emphasis on truth and non-violence—is a challenge to "human or inhuman greed" in support of the moral right of a country to govern itself.

Happily the number of such missionaries—who are no credit to Christianity—is not so large now as it formerly used to be. Nor does their voice carry so much weight. The missionary mentality has, as a general rule, begun to change for the better. The appeals issued some time ago from Kodaikanal and by some professors of Agra and Calcutta show that they are recognising the ethical justice of India's cause and her struggle. And the formation of the Nationalist Christian Party is also symptomatic of the fact that the days of clerical jingoism are nearly over. We are here reminded of the recently-formed Jewish Nationalist Party and the letter of "Rebecca" which we published on Monday. There is undoubtedly great force in the reasoning that denominationalism and nationalism go ill together. But in view of the forces working among the minorities against nationalism and in view of the propaganda carried on by interested outsiders that the movement for freedom is not supported by them, it is very necessary that minorities, as such, should declare to the world their active sympathy with the national cause as represented by the Congress. And it is because we understand the newly-formed parties to do so that we heartily welcome them.

"THE MAN" C. P. R.

—:o:—

The controversy whether Shriyut C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer did or did not see Mahatma Gandhi in jail should end after the statement made by the latter. Both sides refused, as it were, to come to a compromise and looked like fighting it out to the bitter end. At any rate the Poona correspondent of the "Times of India" did. He brought in formidable reinforcements, the latest being in the person of Sir Ernest Hotson himself. Says Sir Ernest: "It is really a most extraordinary position. I cannot understand it at all. The man was certainly never inside that section of the gaol in which Mr. Gandhi is incarcerated....." We had proposed to watch the controversy like neutrals, but this authoritative declaration supported by the unmistakably bureaucratic emphasis on the mereness of C. P. R. has frightened all neutrality out of us and we hasten to condemn "the man", to wit, Shriyut C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, a knight and an ex-executive councillor. But "the man"! "It is really a most extraordinary position" for C. P. R. And we believe we can understand it. We congratulate Sir Ernest. But why not "the prisoner, M. K. Gandhi"?

TO THE RESCUE.

—:o:—

Only a year ago Sind suffered heavily from the wrath of Nature. Now again with the sudden rise of the Indus it is threatened with grave danger to life and property. The news from Shikarpur is disquieting. If the flood-water, now skirting round the railway line and heading towards the town, does not subside, large tracts of land will be affected. We are glad to notice in an earlier message that Congress volunteers have already engaged themselves in relief operations. This is as it should be. We hope Congress leaders in Sind, to whom should be extended the co-operation of all philanthropic bodies, will be able to organise relief on an effective scale and that even in these days of acute business depression, financial help will be forthcoming for their humanitarian work.

GANAPATI UTSAV.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the approach of Ganesh Chaturthi which falls on the 27th of August next, the question is being discussed in certain circles at present whether this year Bombay should or should not perform the annual celebrations, particularly when India and the Indian public are busy only with one vital question—the struggle for Independence. Some correspondence too has appeared in favour and against this question in the local vernacular press and there seems to be no unanimity.

Though this celebration is of a religious character, the main object of the movement was (1) to awaken national feeling amongst the masses, (2) to create brotherly feeling among all sections and communities of Hindu religion and (3) also to cast off untouchability. As regards the first two points, so far as the big cities are concerned, the movement has achieved its object to some extent at least while as regards the third point practically nothing has been done in that direction.

In Bombay thousands of rupees are being collected and spent (?) every year for this purpose. This year too Committees and Councils of Management will shortly be formed to collect funds for the celebrations and in this connection I would like to make one suggestion to which I expect the public-spirited men and women will give their serious consideration before they fix their programmes.

I have absolutely no quarrel with those who are in favour of celebrating this annual function. But I would like the various organisers of these celebrations to take into consideration the present political situation in the country at the time of drawing up of the programmes. Thousands of our sisters and brothers have been already sent to jail and hundreds are still being sent every day. Can those of us who have not taken active part, for some reason or other, in the present struggle, think of any luxury in such trying conditions? Can we not help the movement even by remaining outside the prison bars? Certainly we can, and we are in duty bound to do so.

My earnest appeal, therefore, to the organisers of public Ganapati celebrations is that they should rigorously omit all luxurious programmes and try to be as economical as possible. By doing this there is sure to be a good saving of funds collected which should be sent to any of the humanitarian or charitable organisations started by the Congress Committee and thus sympathy should be shown towards the present political fight of Independence. I would like the public too to contribute as much as they can, provided they obtain an assurance from their Committee of Management that no funds would be wasted on luxurious programmes such as musical concerts, costly decorations and "Mandaps" on a very grand scale, etc. Much money is unnecessarily being wasted also on "Purans," "Kirtans," "Melas", tea and coffee and such minor items which easily can be reasonably curtailed. Instead of having any "Melas" on payment basis, I think the Prabhat Feries which are at present doing splendid work in the city, if appealed to co-operate, will certainly not hesitate to do so. Instead of other programmes which may require money, lectures on Swadeshi, Boycott of British Goods, Evils of Drink and the present situation, should be substituted in their place. Discussions either on the Simon Report or lectures on the forthcoming elections of legislatures should, however, be avoided as far as possible on the Ganapati Utsav platforms.

I hope the organisers of public Ganapati celebrations will consider these few suggestions of mine and do all they can to help the present struggle.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

July 28.

THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the defects of the managing agency system is that the managing agent is not a full-time servant of his company as distinguished from a Manager or a Managing Director. He is free to do different kinds of business. My purpose in writing this to you is to point out how the Association of Managing Agents, with other classes of business, militates against the development of indigenous industries. Two instances will suffice. Although there are many good insurance companies working in the country, yet we find some managing agents indulging in placing insurance with foreign insurance companies merely because they are agents for the foreign companies and as such want to earn their commission. Although some of the stores required for our industries are available in the country; yet, we find some managing agents indulging in importing foreign stores in large quantities merely because they have established import agencies for the foreign manufacturers and want to earn their commission. It is clear that this practice has led to multiplicity of interests and human nature being what it is, some managing agents give preference to foreigners for their own personal benefit. It is perhaps for this reason that the Industrial Commission has observed that managing agents "have been inclined to develop commerce rather than industries, and have thus been at times less helpful than might have been the case in clearing the way for continuous industrial progress." No one will deny that these observations are of particular interest at the present moment.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. KAPADIA.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

"THE SO-CALLED GANDHI CAP."

(By Novalis).

Sir Ernest Hotson may not be a stylist and he may not live in history as an orator, but he certainly chooses his phrases with meticulous care. 'The so-called Gandhi cap' is fine. All careless people, and their number is legion, have hitherto called the Gandhi cap the Gandhi cap without any periphrasis.

* * * *

Not so the Home Member of the Government of Bombay. He is precise, he is punctilious. Perhaps it would be wrong to add that he is pedantic. He has very original views about the so-called Gandhi cap and the khaddar dress. Prisoners are encouraged to forget that such things exist and visitors in this costume are not allowed inside prison walls.

* * * *

What would be the proper name of this cap that is being worn by Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians? Nobody wore this cap before Mahatma Gandhi introduced it, but probably Sir Ernest Hotson's sartorial researches have enabled him to discover the true history of this cap, though the world is left in ignorance.

* * * *

Would it be correct to speak of the Gladstone collar and the Gladstone bag and the Eton collar as the so-called articles of that ilk? If not, what has happened to put the genuineness of the Gandhi cap in question?

* * * *

It is a law of warfare that if you can pick off the commanders the enemy, in the absence of leaders, gets demoralised and you have an easy victory. That is why the leaders were taken in the early part of the struggle. The offence for which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested was repeated in Allahabad itself by hundreds of other people, but no one else was touched.

* * * *

Practically all the leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement have been clapped in prison and yet it is going on with no diminution of energy. It is not such a war as the nations understand it for there is no exchange of hostilities. On one side there is an offering on the altar of sacrifice without end, on the other are the old-world measures of suppression. Has it occurred to the bureaucracy even to ask why this offering is being paid?

* * * *

In Calcutta the Congress Office is raided daily, it has been raided three times in a day. Yet it is never found empty, for men are always present to be arrested and sent to prison. In Bombay batch after batch of picketers are daily arrested and imprisoned with monotonous regularity, but with equal regularity others spring up in their place. The supply is never exhausted.

* * * *

The peaceful War Councils of Bombay, the Punjab and elsewhere are formed only to be imprisoned, and yet there is never a vacancy, no depletion of the ranks. In the Punjab ordinary prisoners are being released before the expiry of their term to make room for the inrush of political prisoners. These must be held whereas the others are of no consequence. The Magistrates are very busy, but their work is simplified by the accused persons who have nothing to do with the proceedings beyond submitting to the sentence.

* * * *

What is the impression left by the great Mussalman meetings of Lucknow, Bombay and Delhi? Who can challenge the facts of Dr. Ansari? Are not the Parsis coming in, in steadily increasing numbers? Why are the Indian Christians going about in 'the so-called Gandhi caps' and proclaiming their adherence to this India-wide movement? The most influential representative body of Indian Christians has solemnly declared that the present movement is an all-India nationalistic movement. The Jews in India have declared themselves in favour of it.

* * * *

What is the attraction that is impelling every section of the community to join a movement which has been denounced with bell, book and candle? On every side there is overwhelming evidence that the national spirit is stirring the heart of all India responsive to the call of the country. There is no nation in India, forsooth! The Simons and the Peters may exclaim with equal truth that there is no light in heaven.

* * * *

The Legislative Assembly that met in Simla for a week excited the derision of even the man in the street. The new President is worthy of this body and listened unmoved while the Government representative insulted members by asking them to go with their complaints to the Deputy Commissioner. One of the members had a pair of bangles sent to him as a present in what looked like an official cover.

* * * *

Instead of feeling annoyed the gentlemen should have felt highly, though undeservedly, complimented. It is humiliating for a man to be called a woman, but how many of the men who assembled at Simla are capable of doing the work that is being done in India by women?

* * * *

Surely it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate what women are doing in India. They wear ban-

(Continued on page 7—

MR. THOMAS' NEW ROLE.

—:o:—

PHILOSOPHY OF THE NOUVEAU RICHE.

(BY OSIRIS.)

Mr. "Jimmy" or (as he is still better known) "Railwayman" Thomas seems to have evolved a new, if not quite unfamiliar, personality under the weight of his latest top-hat and, judged at least by the speech he made at Chester last week a fine summary of which has been cabled to India by the artistic Reuter, the British cartoonists would be quite justified in assuming that his confidential tips had brought to Mr. Thomas some very good luck at the Derby.

LET 'EM DARE.

"Peace is the ideal we fight for" does very well for Mr. Thomas' best League of Nations style although the cynical will probably discover in the smooth phrase a trace of his Trade Union days: but we must remember that peace must be fought for as well as any other less pacifistic ideal (not excluding, I suppose, Cabinet-ministership). One does not expect, indeed, such niceties of speech to which we are accustomed, in the case of a certain class of intellectuals and professional diplomats, from Mr. Thomas: and not your cleverest European statesman can offer to tackle such a job as British Unemployment with half as much self-confidence as the retired railwayman's. Nor can any living European statesman, that is to say, with the proud exception of Mussolini, dare qualify the admirable profession of the peace-ideal with 'but peace does not mean the disintegration of the British Empire'. I say, let 'em dare.

THE OTHER TYPE.

The lean, sophisticated Mr. Benn may conceivably wince at being so badly let down by his own colleague and may even revise his antiquated Fabian "ideology" in terms of Mr. Thomas' new Pacifistic Imperialism. There is every reason to think that Mr. Benn's personal experience of Indian affairs must have forced him to ponder over the absolute wisdom of his academical, Fabian philosophy which he blundered into smattering in the Commons on many occasions. His own words uttered in condemnation of Imperialism, worthy of any Social Democrat, must mock him now that he had actually submitted himself to a policy of the self-same Imperialism and worked for its interests. True, Marcus Aurelius might have done as much if he were made Secretary of State for India. But, then, that great Roman would have preserved the dignity and dark meaning of silence and probably hidden the thinker's ignobly-soiled purple cloak out of the pale of human eye.

THE NEW RICH.

Mr. Thomas, happily would seem invulnerable to the doubts ...an' thoughts of an intellectual sensibility, that curse of civilisation. To his blunt, physical consciousness, the British Empire is as concrete a reality as the race tips whispered into his privileged ear (such at least, is the legend) at Lord Derby's patrician table. The tactful 'gentleman' Mac. may visibly blush; Mr. Benn's idealist's forehead may show embarrassment; men of intellect may smile. Mr. Thomas is proud of 'his' empire, the Labour Party's empire, and he does not care who knows of it. He is what is called vulgarly proud of it: proud, like a child almost, who receives the gift of an impossible toy. One cannot really take his speech seriously. His references to his Party's "friendship" and "sacrifices" and "the misguided people" in India and Egypt who have designs on Labour's magnanimity (which Indian conditions demonstrate so eloquently at this moment) may be easily explained if we imagined a man on whom some whimsical fortune smiled suddenly and whom she overwhelmed with fabulous gifts. Much may be forgiven to Mr. Thomas.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Vindicating a Principle.

Nahas Pasha emphasises in the preamble to the Wafd Party's proclamation, announcing a policy of non-co-operation with the present unconstitutional Government of Egypt, a healthy principle which operates in all countries which claim to enjoy democratic rule. That principle is "No taxation without representation." The Wafd proclamation points out that "the present Government is autocratic and Parliament has recorded no-confidence in the Government, which has no right to collect taxes from the nation." The proclamation reminds Sidky Pasha and his colleagues and the Egyptian people that taxes are only paid when people control their own Government. It is significant that Mr. Dalton admitted in the Commons on Monday that there was no danger to the lives and property of foreign nationals in Egypt. The constitutional issue between the reactionaries and the Wafd will be fortunately fought out, therefore, without the interference of foreign Powers.

Sir John Simon, Propagandist?

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" says "Sir John Simon is going to America and may be expected to participate privately if not publicly in the proposed intensified British propaganda." So even the little that America knows through the individual efforts of a couple of India's friends and in spite of official censorship, has sufficed to produce a serious situation necessitating "British propaganda" and, Sir John Simon's valuable help. But it appears to us that the projected anti-Indian campaign in America will not bring substantial results. Miss Mayo has been doing the work of British Die-hards and reactionaries for a long time and it is difficult to improve upon her. While those who resisted Miss Mayo's propaganda and thought for themselves will require much more than an expert and first hand interpretation of Simonism to be convinced of Britain's benevolence towards India. Moreover, there is in the background the history of the Irish struggle.

"Muslim Outlook" Recants.

"Not content with placing on record their opinion on present situation, which misguided though that opinion may be, they have every right to do, the leaders of the "Nationalist Muslim Party" have embarked on propaganda as false as it is mischievous, by means of which it is sought to delude the public into the belief that they (the Nationalists) represent the bulk of Indian Muslims, and that the other party is composed of mischievous reactionaries in alliance with the bureaucracy to retard the progress of the country." This is from the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore, which, in its lucid moments during the last few weeks, had itself expressed some "misguided" opinions on the present situation by condemning in eloquent terms the policy of repression and by protesting against breaches of faith with Musalmans. As to whether or no the "Nationalist Musalmans" represent the bulk of the community, we would simply recall the paper's own very interesting statistical analysis of its readers' reply to its question regarding the future policy of the Muslims. It is unfortunate that the "Muslim Outlook" should try to suppress the resurgence, pitifully occasional as it is, of its better nature.

Difficult Task.

The despatch of what is mentioned in a Reuter's message from London as a "powerful Government Economic Mission" to study the possibilities of developing Britain's Far Eastern trade will please the British capitalists and raise hopes amongst British workers that better times are ahead for them but, there is no doubt that this mission will have a difficult task before it so far British exports to the Far East were largely cotton fabrics, machinery coming second on the list. The Indian boycott of British textiles has already affected these exports considerably and the position in China is almost equally bad for Britain, because the indigenous textile industry has made rapid progress in the country during the last decade and the "Swadeshi" feeling is very keen. Britain wishes to keep her Far Eastern markets, she must leave her hectoring domineering attitude towards Asiatic countries and achieve an understanding with India, honourable to both parties. Then alone will India be in a mood to patronize Britain for those articles which she herself does not produce.

MANCHESTER AND LANCASHIRE GETTING BANKRUPT.

—:o:—

"Mills Sold At Scrap Iron Prices."

INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT HITS HARD.

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

A prominent Mill Agent of Ahmedabad has received a letter from a prominent Lancashire Mill Agent. In the course of the letter, the Lancashire Mill Agent describing the effect of the Indian boycott movement writes:—

"Do you know what your boycott is doing to Manchester? It is sending her to bankruptcy rapidly. Lancashire has been struggling for three years now to keep her head above water, and this boycott has put an end to the few mills that are running. Every mill is in the hands of the banks mortgaged as far as ever possible, and the mills are being sold by auction week after week at practically scrap iron prices.

Therefore they are being sold to second-hand machinery dealers at absolutely given away prices. For instance last week one mill containing 30,000 spindles and 1,100 looms and all preparations together with land and building was sold for £22,000 (31 lakhs of rupees). It is very pathetic and tragic. The mill up to five years ago never paid less than 10 per cent dividend. The capital of £2,37,000 has all been lost. Not a penny has been waved, either to Directors or share-holders. This is only one of the hundreds of instances, that are occurring in Lancashire to-day. Men, who a few years ago were worth considerable sums of money, are to-day bankrupt and suicides are taking place every day. It is a sad state of affairs and I am sorry to have to record such things."—Free Press.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Statement This Week.

MR. BENN OUTLINES PROCEDURE.

LONDON, July 29.

The Indian Round Table Conference will be held at St. James Palace at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference but Mr. Benn, Secretary for India, said in the Commons to-day that he was not yet able to state what would be the composition of the Delegations.

A supplementary question as to whether a statement wuld be made on this subject before the House rose on Friday was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Benn was asked as to the procedure to be followed before presenting proposals t Parliament for the amendment of the Government of India Act. He recalled that in the correspondence in October last year between the Chairman of the Statutory Commission and the Prime Minister, it was contemplated that procedure by Joint Parliamentary Committee would still be appropriate for the examination of propoals finally laid before Parliament as a result of the Conference.

It was premature to consider whether it might be necessary or desiable to modify in any respect the procedure originally contemplated until the results of the Round Table Conference were known.—B. O. W.

BRITISH DELEGATION PERSONNEL.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 28.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent learns that an announcement regarding the composition of the British Delegation to the Round Table Conference on India is expected after question-time in the House of Commons on July 29.

SHOULD R. T. C. FAIL!

—:o:—

World Peace Will Be Endangered.

LONDON, July 29.

The National Council for the Prevention of War, considered the Indian situation and issued a memorandum signed by the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, Lady Parmoor, Messrs:. Laurence Houseman and Ben Turner and Commander Kenworthy, expressing dismay at the "possibility, that should the Round Table Conreference fail, to propound a Constitution which will command the support of the best elements in Indian nationalism, we may be involved in measures which would mean the cessation of peaceful government."—Reuter.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6.)

gles, but they are breaking the bonds of India with their delicate hands. How many men in the extinct Assembly consider themselves the equal of Sarojini Naidu, and she belongs to the sex that wears bangles? What about Urmila Devi, the sister of C. R. Das, who has gone to prison at the age of 60 years and Mrs. Lukmani, the daughter of Badruddin Tyebji, who was a President of the Congress? Is Perin Captain less courageous than her grandfather, Dadabhai Nowroji?

* * * *

Think also of the women outside the prisons. Kasturba Gandhi, whose name inspires every Indian with deep reverence, is nowise disturbed because her saintly husband and her three sons are in prison. She is to be seen in the forefront of the movement. Pandit Motilal Nehru's wife and daughters are as much to the fore as ever. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's wife has deliberately joined an unlawful assembly by becoming a member of the Working Committee of the Congress. Begum Mahomed Alam of Lahore, when her husband was sent to prison, tore off her veil and announced at a public meeting that she would be happy to sacrifice herself and her young son in the service of the Motherland.

* * * *

In England, the Suffragettes fought for their right, for the franchise. In India women are fighting for the nation. The jingle of their bangles is more inspiring than a trumpet call, and men who are showing the white feather should lay it aside for the white Gandhi cap.

* * * *

Therefore, when a man is to be put to shame do not send him a pair of bangles. Send him rather a cheap dancing frock of foreign print and a little black polish for a cosmetic.

BOHRA PRIEST IN SIMLA

—:o:—

Maulvi Yakub's "At Home"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Maulvi Muhamed Yakub, gave an "At Home" to His Holiness Sardar Syedena Tahir Saifuddin, spiritual head of the Bohra community at Cecil Hotel to-day, when a large and distinguished gathering was present.

Two deputations, waited on His Holiness yesterday, one from Anjumani Haidaria, who presented His Holiness with an address in silver casket and were given a donation of Rs. 700 towards the mosque fund. They were followed by a deputation from Anjumani Islamia, Simla who were given by His Holiness Rs. 800 towards the school building fund.

SHIKARPUR WARNED TO EVACUATE.

—:o:—

Prisoners Transferred To Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 28.

The District Magistrate has again issued a warning to all the inhabitants of Shikarpur to evacuate the town and remove their valuables and belongings. All prisoners in Shikarpur Jails were sent to-day to Hyderabad by special train. Five thousand men are working on the breaches. As a result of the panic caused by the floods, numerous thefts and dacoities are reported from Shikarpur, Sultankote and Khanpore.—A. P.

AUCTION OF TODDY SHOPS

—:o:—

Bidders Participate Despite Vigorous Picketing.

SURAT, July 28.

Despite vigorous picketing by lady volunteers headed by Mrs Kasturbai Gandhi bidders entered the castle and participated in the auction of toddy shops of Surat City, and Chorasi and Ulpad talukas held to-day in the Collector's Office.—A. P.

Ex-M. L. C. Arrested.

RANGPUR, July 26.

Moulvi Basar Mahammad, pleader, and ex-M. L.C., was arrested this morning on a charge of misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 3,000 committed while acting as the receiver of a Wakf estate. He was placed before the District Magistrate and released on bail. It will be recalled that about a month and a half ago a notice under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was served on him forbidding, the delivery of speeches in public meetings.—A. P.

THE NEW LOAN.

—:o:—

Applications Of 11½ Crores On First Day.

A Press Communique, states:—

The total amount of applications for the New Loan received on the 28th July 1930 was Rs. 11,50,00,000 and the details are shown below:—

	In lakhs of Rupees.
Cash	383
Treasury Bills	503
1930 Bonds	264
Total	1,150

BOMB EXPLOSION AT MUNSHIGANJ.

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), July 26.

Information was received here yesterday that a bomb has thrown at Babu Abinash Chandra Banerjee, president of the Cutshahi Union Board, and an assistant teacher of the R. C, H. E. School, during school hours, while he was in the teachers' waiting room. He, however, received no injury. The Sub-Divisional officer and the Assistant Superintendent of police of Munshiganj at once proceeded to the place and arrested two young men named Sisi Ganguli and Sachi Das Gupta on suspicion. A student named Ashutosh Guha, who had injuries in his hand, was also arrested and taken to Dacca,

CONGRESS COMMITTEE SECRETARY IN CUSTODY.

The police searched yesterday the office of the Vikrampur Rasthriya Samity at Talbola and arrested Babu Dhiresh Ch. Chakerburtty, M.A., the secretary, and several other workers under the ordinance on a charge of launching a campaign against the payment of Union Board taxes.

It is reported that the office of the Brajrajogini Congress Committee was also searched and several arrests were made.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

The police raided the offices of Munshiganj Congress Committee, the Milan Sangha Gymnasiam and the Palli Mangal Samiti this morning and arrested Babu Surendra Chandra Majumdar, secretary of the Congress Committee, and Babu Sukhada Charan, Shome, a worker of the Palli Mangal Samiti, under Section 157 I. P. C.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 28.

The Full Bench of the Madras High Court to-day disposed of two cases of professional misconduct against Messrs. R. Veeraraghavachari, Advocate practising at the Madras High Court, and Mr. A. Sundaram, a barrister, respectively. Both of them were charged with misappropriation of their client's money. Their Lordships suspended them from practising for eighteen months.

As a sequel to a wrestling match overnight, the police arrested today four Moslems on a charge of rioting and causing grievous hurt. It is reported that the match ended in a victory for the Hindu Wrestler and that there was some bad blood at this, leading to a free fight, which necessitated police intervention. Some persons were injured.—A. P.

LANDMARK IN SOCIAL REFORM

—:o:—

Devadasi System To End.

MAHANANI OF TRAVANCORE'S PRAISEWORTHY ACTION.

TRIVANDRUM, July 28.

The Government of Bombay have sent a message to Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore congratulating Her Highness on the abolition of the institution of "Devadasis" in the temples of Travancore from the commencement of the next Malabar year.

The Bombay Government have also requested to send them a copy of the Order abolishing the system.—Free Press.

CATASTROPHIC EFFECT OF BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Lancastire Mills Closing.

LONDON, July 26.

Thirty per cent. decline is shown in Britain's export figures to India for June. But that is not all. The "Morning Post" points out the present shipments cover old orders executed now.

Full effect of the boycott, which began in right earnest only in April and May, will not be revealed till September or October.

The paper says it is already only too apparent in Lancashire's unemployment figures reflecting the catastrophic decline and closing of scores of spinning and weaving sheds.—F. P. B. S.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Labour Union Secretary Gets Lathi Blows.

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

While Labour Union Pickets were picketing the Khasbazar liquor shop last evening, a number of men armed with lathis and dharias appeared there and it is alleged threatened to assault the pickets. The Secretary of the Labour Union who meanwhile arrived on the scene, called for 50 more pickets. Police officers however intervened and restored quiet. It is alleged that some lathi blows fell on the cap of the Secretary of the Labour Union. —A. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Arrests At Kotul.

SANGAMNER, July 29.

Sjts. Subhedar Vithal Mahadeo Paranjpye, Muralidhar Ramachandra Ghate, Narayan Chidambar Upadhye and four other volunteers of forest Satyagraha were arrested yesterday at Kotul. It is not known when their case comes up for trial.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' HARTAL AT VIRAMGAM.

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO PUTTING DOWN OF NATIONAL FLAG.

VIRAMGAM, July 27.

The 19th July being the anniversary of the local High School, the students hoisted the National flag on the school building. This created a stir among local Officers, and under cover of night the flag was pulled down. The students resented this insult to the National Flag, and determined not to enter the school till the National Flag was re-hoisted. A spontaneous and complete Hartal followed.

The school authorities finally acceded to the demand of the students and the National flag was re-hoisted on the school building after a week.—Free Press.

LAHORE BOMB EXPLOSION.

—:o:—

ARRESTS IN AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, July 29.

Investigation into the Bahawalpore Road bomb explosion in Lahore is still in progress in Amritsar. In addition to Nasir Ahmed, a student of the local college, his father Mubarik Ali, has been taken into custody.

Police carried out midnight searches in the houses of three young men, two of whom are students. Police removed a number of documents from the houses of Sushil Kumar Sen Gupta, a student of the Local Bhajinath School, Aryamuni Gupta, a student of the Hindu Sabha College, and Bose an apprentice in the Power House. The first and third are Bengalis.

They have been taken into the police custody for preliminary investigation. It is understood that the police found some clue to an alleged conspiracy for the manufacture of bombs. The search in the house of Aryamuni is still in progress. Further developments are awaited with interest.—A. P.

INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE EXTENDED

—:o:—

The Director of Information, writes:—

By a notification dated 28th July, the Government of Bombay have extended Chapter I of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance 1930 to the talukas of Dhulia, Sindkheda, Nandurbar and Sakri in the district of West Khandesh.

Further, another, notification of the same date issued under section 11 of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930, declares that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any offence punishable under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code or any offence of Criminal Intimidation when committed in any of the talukas of Dhulia, Sindkheda, Nandurbar and Sakri shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

VISITING "SINS" OF SONS ON PARENTS

—:o:—

Father Appeals Against Fine For Son's Offence.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A test case was filed in the High Court against the order of the Presidency Magistrate directing the father of a minor boy to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for acts done by the latter's son was arrested on July 8 and convicted for causing obstruction by distributing Hindi leaflets. His father Aswini Kumar Bose was ordered to pay the fine and the appeal was admitted and realisation of fine stayed.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced 11 persons to four months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of having hired their services for the purposes of picketing while three sentenced to six months' rigorous each by the same Magistrate on a charge of distributing Congress Bulletin and publishing the same without having filed a declaration before the Magistrate.

Eleven office-bearers of All-Bengal Students' Association were arrested this afternoon. After search of the office by the police who removed the signboard, documents and other articles found there.

BENGAL STUDENTS JAILED

—:o:—

Under Picketing Ordinance

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Sjts. Ajit Dutt and Narayan Chandra Lahiri, students, who were arrested in the office of All-Bengal Students' Association under Section 4 of Picketing Ordinance, were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. They refused to take any part in proceedings.

Sjt. Panchanan Bose who was arrested in the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council Office was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of harbouring volunteers for the purpose of doing unlawful acts.

FOURTH TEST MATCH DRAW

LONDON, July 29.

Manchester.—Fourth Test Match has been abandoned as draw.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Young Stribling Knocks Out Phil Scott.

LONDON, July 28.

At Wimbledon Stadium tonight Young Stribling knocked out Phil Scott in the second round.—Reuter.

GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 29.

At Goodwood, Stewards Cup (distance six furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Le Phare	1st.
Fleeting Memory	2nd.
Songe	3rd.

—Reuter.

INTER-RAILWAYS FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

G I P DEFEAT B B AND C I RY.

A large crowd witnessed the Inter-Railways fixture between the G I P and the B B and C I teams at the Cooperage yesterday. The duel between these rivals was grimly fought, and resulted in a narrow victory for the G I P by 3 goals to 1. Issit for the winners gave an excellent account of himself in the forward line.

STATEMENT EXTORTED BY INHUMAN TORTURE.

—:o:—

ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

CHITTAGONG, July 27.

At the resumed hearing of the Armoury Raid Case, Ananta Singh wanted to defend himself dissociating himself from other accused, who are being defended by Mr. A. C Mukherjee.

After the Public Prosecutor had finished his speech. Subod Chaudhury denied his statement to the Police, mentioned by the Prosecution. He said he was put to inhuman torture by the Police to extort his statement.

Some of the accused wanted to make a statement, but they were advised to make them later on.

The prosecution examined Ashu Das S. I. who went to the telephone Office getting information of fire and got statements of the operator and the Telegraph Master and made a list of things found there and other places.

Ananta Singh was cross-examined by Mr. Schutter, A S P, Chittagong who asked. "Is it not a fact that you are leader of the raiders and to avoid troubles you absented from town?

Anant Singh replied "No."—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS INTENSIFIES

—:o:—

Loss Of Over 5 Crores In Three Months

HEAVY FALL IN LANCASHIRE IMPORTS

The accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for June 1930 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics India, show excess of total exports over imports by Rs. 6,84 lacs against Rs. 10,19 lacs in Junt 1929. The figures are as under:—

IMPORTS IN INDIA.
(In lakhs.)

	Rs.
June 1929	16,52
June 1930	13,87

EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

June 1929	26,71
June 1930	20,71

Owing to low level of prices particularly of raw cotton and oilseeds, the loss in trade for the month amounts to Rs. 8,65 lacs.

During the first three months of the official year viz., April to June, the exeess of total exports over imports amounts to Rs. 17,31 lacs against Rs. 18,90 lacs for the same period last year. The valve of the imports decreased during the first three months of th's year as compared with the corresponding period of 1929 by Rs. 20 crores or 20 per cent and amounted to Rs. 50 crores and the total exports including re-exports fell by Rs. 14 crores or 17 per cent to Rs. 67 crores. The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports amounted to Rs. 117 crores against Rs. 143 crores, a decrease of Rs. 26 crores or 17 per cent.

TREASURE.

Imports of treasure on private account during June 1930 amounted to Rs. 3,82 lacs as compared with Rs. 2,29 lacs in June 1929. The exports on private account amounted to Rs. 2 lacs in the last month as against Rs. 14 lacs in June 1929. During the first three months of the present year imports of treasure for private and Government account increased by Rs. 2,38 lacs to Rs. 10,22 lacs. The principal increase in Gold bullion is Rs. 82 lacs, sovereigns Rs. 61 lacs and other gold coins Rs. 2 lacs. The value of silver imports increased by Rs. 83 lacs to Rs. 4,22 lacs.

FALLING IMPORTS.

Principal decrease in the value of imports of some foreign merchandise is as under:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

	June 1929.	June 1930.	Decrease.
Grain, Pulse and Flour	38	21	17
Sugar	52	38	13
Vegetable and Mineral oils	108	73	34
Cutlary Hardware	58	48	10
Machinery	1,57	1,31	26
Iron, Steel	1,34	90	34
Vehicles	77	56	21
Cotton Goods & Yarn	3,63	2,69	94

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.
(In lacs of rupees.)

	June 1929.	June 1930.	Increase.
Food & Drink	11	15	4
Raw Cotton and Waste	30	57	27
Electric Goods	30	35	5
Metals	42	45	3
Yarn & Textile Fabrics	38	43	5

Principal increase in the value of exports of foreign merchandise is as under:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

	June 1929.	June 1930.	Increase.
Hides & Skin	6	12	6
Metalic Ores	1	5	4
Rubber Manufactures	1	3	8

Principal increase in the value of exports of Indian merchandise is as under:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

	June 1929.	June 1930.	Increase.
Grain Pulse and Flour	3,05	4,43	1,38
Food & Drink	10	25	15

Principal decrease in the value of exports of Indian merchandise is as under:—

(In lacs of rupees.)

	June 1929.	June 1930.	Decrease.
Spices	27	14	13
Tea	1,46	96	50
Fodder	17	8	9
Hides and Skins Raw	59	52	7
Oilcakes	32	9	23
Seeds & Nuts	2,37	1,73	64
Raw Cotton	6,67	3,17	3,30
Jute	1,42	1,15	27
Wood	55	32	23
Wood & Timber	14	5	9
Cotton, Yarn and Goods	50	40	10
Jute Yarn and Goods	3,97	3,09	88
Woolen Yarn and Goods	12	4	8
Postal Articles	26	14	12

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The boycott movement has been getting strong as will be evident from the figures of imports from the United Kingdom which we give below. During the month of June imports from Britain decreased by Rs. 1,61 lacs as compared with the same month of the preceding year and the total decrease for the first three months of the present official year that is, April to June, compared with the corresponding period amounts to Rs. 6 crores and 64 lacs. This is how the boycott of British goods is telling. The decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom is sure to reach an alarming figure because the figures included in these reports are for the first quarter of the present year when the boycott movement had only just commenced and several importers had placed forward orders. Thus the figures given below contain a large portion of the unfilled orders:—

IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

	Lacs of Rs.
June 1929	7,16
June 1930	5,55
Decrease	1,61
From March to June 1929	27,38
From March to June 1930	20,74
Total decrease three months	6,64

Looking to the imports from the British Empire the decrease in June 1930 amounted to Rs. 1,89 lacs compared with June 1929. The total decrease for the first three months ending June 1930 is Rs 9,58 lacs compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Lacs Rs.
June 1929	8,88
June 1930	6,99
Decrease	1,89
March to June 1929	34,83
March to June 1930	25,25
Total Decrease	9,58

OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Imports during the month of June 1930, compared with June 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 76 lacs. Total imports from other foreign countries from March to June 1930 amount to Rs. 24,87 lacs against Rs. 27,45 lacs for the same period last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,88 lacs,

BOYCOTT OF LANCASHIRE CLOTH.

The imports of Lancashire cloth show a decrease of Rs. 83,41,000 for the month of June 1929 as compared with the same month last year. Principal items of imports are as under:—

	June 1929. Rs.	June 1930. Rs.
Twist & Yarn	3,214,771	1,479,960
Handkerchiefs	104,713	14,596
Hosiery	13,059	5,200
Grey Cloth	3,768,593	2,370,145
White Cloth	9,252,491	6,105,226
Coloured Cloth	6,506,155	4,693,149
Fents	214,406	65,535
Total	23,074,188	14,733,818

The value of total imports of cotton yarn and manufacture from April to June 1930 amounts to Rs. 11,08 lacs against Rs. 15,46 lacs same period last year and Rs. 14,92 lacs same period in 1928. Thus the decrease in imports during the first quarter of the present official year shows a decrease of Rs. 3,84 lacs compared with the same period of 1929 and a decrease of Rs. 4,40 lacs compared with the first quarter of 1928.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 29.
Gumaria, Lawson, Calcutta.
Hesione, Williams, Liverpool.
Tottori Maru, Imada, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, July 30.
Bandra, Hughes, Busreh.
Karapara, McLean, Durban.

LOADING.
Bombay, July 29.
Steamer Slotzenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Benares for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalabala for Calcutta.
Steamer Gumaria for Karachi.
Steamer Hesione for Dunkirk.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karapara:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's mail steamer Karapara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails and general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gumaria:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Gumaria arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hesione:—The J F Coy's steamer Hesione, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

OUTWARD MAILS.
Bombay, July 29.

Mantua:—Carrying mails of July 17, left Aden 6 a.m. on Friday, 25, she should arrive in Bombay on Friday August 1, (6 a.m.) and hence she will sail for China and Japan on the same day at (10 a.m.)

Macedonia:—Carrying mails of July 24 left Marseilles July 26.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

TUESDAY, 27th July, 1930.
1 City of Newcastle, Colombo, 31-7 F F Campbell and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 9-8, M M and Co.
5 City of Wellington, Karachi 4-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Hesione N F., N F J. Finlay & Co.
5 Pilsna, Trieste, 1-8, L T and M Italiana.
9 Benares, Colombo, 31-7, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Arabia, Karachi, 1-8, L T & M Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M & Co.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Bahadur, Calcutta, NF T. Morrison & Co.
2 Burma Maru Japan 5-8 O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, P Gulf, 30-7, M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 1-8, M M and Co.
5 Crosshill, Dunkirk 31-7, Graham Tdg Co.
15 Hubro, Karachi, 29-7, Scindia S N Co.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
A Chinkoa, Calcutta, 31-7, M M & Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 30-7, T. Morrison and Co.
P Varsova, NF 15-8, M M and Co.
K. Jalatarang Calcutta NF Scindia S N Co.
L M Dalgonea, NF, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Mantua 1-8.30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Burdwan 8.8-30 M M & Co
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld
FROM GENOA
Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italiana.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Venezie 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 9-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.

City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
City of Wellington 25-7-30.
Bahaduri 26-7-30.
Parvati 26-7-30
Varsova 26-7-30.
Pilsna 26-7-30.
Dayavati 28-7-30.
Hubro 29-7-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione N F J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ld.

FOR DURBAN.
Slotzenfels N F L Edward Ltd.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna N. F. L. T. Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.
Benares, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, 29-7-30, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
Jalatarang N.F. S S N Co.
Jalabala NF S SS N Co.
Bahadur N F T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, NF, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Budarpur, NF, B S O S and D Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Gumaria N F M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesione 2516 Williams J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ld.
Stolzenfels 4708 Frisens Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 4,828 Luppis L T Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Tottori Maru 3,708 Imada N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, 2,878, Shirai, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.
Benares, 3509, Hedding, L Edward Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur 2629 Elliott T M Co.
Jalatarang 1464 Vakins S S Co.
Chinkoa 2,926 Robinson, M M & Co.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Badarpur, 4949, Wright, B S O S and D Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Gumaria 3232, Lawson, M M and Co

FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
Gumaria 3232 Lawson M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Cross Hill 2,805. Stewart, S S. N Co.
Chukla 20-7-30.
Badarpur 4949 Wright B S O S and D Co.
Skuld 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
Gumaria 3232 Lawson M M and Co.
Tottori Maru 3708 Quada N Y Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 29.

SS Kaiser-I-Hind M M and Co. From London:—740 bgs cement; 26 cases ghats; 150 cases salt; 265 cases jams; 20 cases syrup; 200 cases castor oil; 24 cases sugar; 114 cases vinegar; 45 cases harrings; 451 cases O'Stores; 109 cases sausages; 25 cases beer; 43 cases plaster of Paris; 31 cases medicine; 30 cases pear barley; 26 cases wine 250 cases whisky; 45 cases cordials; 82 cases silk yarn; 70 cases pipe clog; 60 cases peas; 50 cases gin; 84 cases life jackets; 64 cases glass ware; 100 cases roofing tilt; 400 bdls. stut shirts; 50 drums chemicals; 797 drums paint; 60 drums bailerine; 20 drums lub. oil; 337 bars silver.

From Bordeaux:—40 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam:—25 cases cheese; 1500 cases vegetable products; 200 bags caraway seeds.

From Basle:—60 cases indigo; 73 cases colour.

From Rotterdam:—10 cases cheese; 43 cases cotton goods; 8225 cases vegetable products.

From Charinte:—532 cases brandy.

From Hamburg:—60 cases beer;

From Havre:—170 bdls. copper sheets; 25 bdls. copper wire.

From Marseilles:—125 cases brandy; 170 cases vermouth; 50 cases soaps; 200 cases vegetable product; 185 cases litharge.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 29.

SS Kaiser-I-Hind for Marseilles:—192 cwts. turmeric, 30 cwts. gum Arabic, E Virji and Co.

SS City of Willington for Liverpool:—61 bales wool raw, W. Latham and Co.; 50 bales cotton-fly, B Karsondas and Co.

SS City of Derby for New York:—5500 cwts. castor seed Ralli Bros., 606 cwts. gum karaya, P E Bros.; 100 cwts. gum karaya E Virji and Co.

For Liverpool:—200 cwts. myrobollum, J Moolchand and Co.

SS Stonzenfels for Hamburg:—2964 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Bremne:—181 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 4000 cwts. linseed, Strans & Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha Ltd.; 435 cwts. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—400 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy and Coy; 2000 cwts. linseed, Moosabhoy and Co.

SS Arabia for Genoa:—1000 cwts. linseed, R Ratilal and Co.; 60 bales cotton raw, Rathi and Co. 695 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—280 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Leghorn:—100 bales cotton raw; Volkart Bros.

SS Pilsna for Trieste:—125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros., 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co.; 224 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Smyrna:—60 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon and Co.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 347 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

SS Neidenfels for Rotterdam:—660 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co., 490 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

SS Skuld for Melbourne:—100 cwts. myrabollums, P Mathradas and Co.

SS Burma Maru for Kobe:—883 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros., 100 bales cotton raw, Amarsey and Sons.

SS Tottori Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.; 560 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, V Curumsey; 650 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 29.

	Per ton. Rs.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready	442|-
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready	560|-
Cocoanut Cake Ready	75|-

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 28.
July close at s 7/1 3/4 d —1 1/2d
October close at s 7/3 1/4d—1 1/8 d
December close at s 7/6 3/4d—1 1/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
July per bushel dol. 87½—1-3/4.
September per bushel dol 89 3/8—1 7/8
December per bushel dol 95—1 7/8
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
September 17.23—19
October 17.34—16
Linseed:—
"Buenos Ayres cable market irregular have no decided opinion."

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 28.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nominal July/Aug. £6-5-0
Castorsed. Bombay, ton.—
Sellers July/Aug. £14-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Sellers July/Aug. £13-17-6

STOCKS AND SHARES.

:o:

RATHER STEADY.

Bombay, July 29.

The share market ruled steady with a small turnover of business. To-day's quotations are as under::—

MILLS.

Apollo	3|0
Bombay Cotton P.	3|12
Bombay Cotton	145|0
Bradbury P.	160
Bradbury	150
Central India P.	450|0
Coorla	153/12
Currim	75|0
David	125
Dawn	510
Ed. Sassoon	70|0
E. D. Sassoon D.	0|5|6
Elphinstone P.	20
Framji Petit	120
Hindustan	1700
Jamshed Pref.	75
Jamshed	18
Kastoorchand	7
Khatau	82|8
Laxmi	1195
Madras United	350
Maneckji Petit	800
Meyer Sassoon	45
Morarji	500
New Great P.	150
New City	50
Premier	0|15|0
Shapurji	6|0|0
Sholapur	1160
Tata P.	14
Tata	40
Vishnu P.	587|8
Vishnu	1780
Western	760

BANKS.

Baroda	71 C D
Central	15/10
Eastern	72/0
Imperial	1237-8 xd
Imperial Contr.	310
India	82|8 xd.
Union	3|2|0

CEMENT.

Gwalior	62|8
Katni 1st P.	98|8
Katni 2nd P.	100|8
Katni Df.	715
Punjab P.	9|14|0
Punjab	9/12
Shahabad	140

INSURANCE.

Jupiter P.	9|0
Jupiter	8/12
New India	18/6
Oriental	1700
Vulcan	6|4

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad	115|0
Andhra Val. P.	980
Andhra Val.	630|0
Bom. Tram P.	65|8
Tata Hydro P.	1020|0
Tata Power P.	1120
Tata Power	487|8

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantij	805|0
Amritsar Patti	113|0
Central Province	89
Dho: Barramati	95|8
Guzrat	73|0
Mandra Bhon	58|0
Tapti Valley	681/4

MINING.

Tata Steel 1 P:	135|0
Tata Steel 2 P:	57|12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bom. Uganda	20|0
Bom. Steam P:	195|0
Bom. Telephone	47|8
Brit. B. Petrol	3|2|0
Bom. Burma New	228/12
Scindia	8|3|0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

:o:

Southern Hedge Selling

PRICES DECLINE 36 POINTS

Bombay, July 29.

Yesterday prices, on the New York Cotton Exchange opened at a rise of about 10 points and a further rise of 10 points was recorded on reports of absence of rain over the drought sections. The mid-day weather report forecasted favourable weather for the Western Belt and heavy Southern selling wiped off the early advance and established a decline of 20 to 16 points. Cotton cultivators are hopeful of their crop and in the absence of good trade report, preferred to begin hedge selling. There is utter absence of speculative activity and there is considerable anxiety about ready absorbtion hedge sales without undue decline in prices. The crop is promising well and so far there is nothing to mar the present promise. It is believed that before the first Bureau report on crop condition there will be important short covering. Spot cotton prices closed 20 points down to 12.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 15 points with spot cotton prices, 18 points lower at 12.50c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Unfavourable weather reports influenced moderate demand and the market closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 7.63 and sales amounted to 2,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled and cuosed at a rise of 4 to 8 points while Egyptian prices advanced 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.19 plus, 14 lowest 13.85—22.

N. Y. December Highest 13.37 (10.6 a. m.) lowest 12.99 (2.57 p. m.

"Although drought continues largely over central and western belts with only local relief, market continues under pressure on belief of crop progressing fairly well account reserve subsoil moisture. Plants small but fruiting well, trade believes moderate crop will bring unusual pressure account carryover approximately six million. Poor trade and disorganised marketing machinery resulting from Farm Board operations. With drought relief by August first would expect fairly large crop and much lower prices."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 28th July 1930.

New York friends cable:—

"As of 21st July our report indicate crop of 15,937,000 bales. Since then Western prospects reduced by drought. Market declined to-day on possibility rain in West."

Liverpool friends cable:—

"We advise buying in Liverpool and selling in New York March."

"Indications point to an early crop."

"Smaller trade demand. Beneficial rains in Western Texas."

"New York cables:—"Forecast cooler weather Southwest."

Reuter:—

Market early advanced on drought reports but reached later on favourable Western Belt forecast and Southern selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 28.

October	12.65—20
December	13.00—17
January	13.05—19
Middling Spot	12.75—20

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.
New York, July 28.

October	12.58—17
December	12.74—19
January	12.83—19
March	13.03—16
May	13.18—17
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
October	13.04
October (New Contract)	12.78
January (New Contract)	13.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 28.

October	12.60—18
January	12.84—15
Middling Spot	12.50—18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 28.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 28.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.22	7.22 plus 08
August		7.01 plus 06
September		6.92 plus 06
October	6.91	6.89 plus 06
November		6.59 plus 06
December		6.92 plus 08
January	6.94	6.95 plus 08
February		6.97 plus 07
March	7.01	7.03 plus 07
April		7.06 plus 08
May	7.07	7.10 plus 08
June		7.12 plus 08
July		7.15 plus 08
January 1932		7.24 plus 09
Spot		7.53 plus 08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, July 28.

Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.95
Scinde, Fine	4.20
Scinde, Superfine	4.45
Bengal, Good	3.70
Bengal, Fully Good	3.95
Bengal, Fine	4.20
Oomra, Good	3.80
Oomra, Fully Good	4.10
Oomra, Fine	4.40
Broach, Fully Good	4.85
Broach, Fine	5.10
Broach, Superfine	5.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 28.

July	11.47
November	11.39
December	11.49
January	11.48
March	11.61
May	11.68
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	12.55

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 28.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—Sellers August 32/11/2
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—Sellers Sept./Dec. 31/7-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot 7-3/4

Telephone No. 24193
FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
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THE INDIA FAN
MORE BREEZE
HALF COST
A PURELY
"SWADESHI"
FAN DEVISED BY INDIAN INGENUITY,
and
MANUFACTURED BY INDIANS.
A Perfect Fan unsurpassed in durability, efficieny and economy.
Ask for Literatures.
Local Agents Wanted.
At full speed 20 hrs. per unit.
At low speed 42 hrs. per unit.
Approved and used by Government Departments and leading business houses.
Manufacturers
INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS
25, SOUTH ROAD ENTALLY
CALCUTTA

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 29.

Following a decline of 20 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 194 for Broach J-A delivery and improved to Rs. 195/8 on short covering. New Broach A-M contract opened at Rs. 219-8 and advanced to Rs. 220-12 on buying by bazar operators. Liverpool opening cables were steady showing little relief to drought area. The market closed steady at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 195
Broach A./M. 220/12
Oomra D./J. 184/12
Bengal D./J. 161

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 29.

Broach	195|202
Omra	
Bengal	150|160
Mathla	158|165
Khandeish	162|168
Akola|Khamgaon	164|170
Nagpur|Wardha	172|180
Barsi|Kurduwadi	160|164
Jalna|Aurangabad	162|165
Nagar|Vambori	160|164
Purna|Parbani	160|165
Khandwa|Sanavad	165|172
Indore|Ujjain	171|182
Miraj|Sangli	217|227
Coompta	219|222
Tirupur|Cambodia	258|293

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold. Ready	21	10	3
Mint Gold. 1st Settlement	21	8	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	8	3
Silver Ready	47	2	0
Silver 1st Settlement	46	14	0

SAMUIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 29.

October	123.10	—2.20
January	122.20	—2.20

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. S. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 28-7-30	8673000	9359000
Receipts Yesterday 28-7-30	4000	2000
Exports to date 28-7-30	6810000	8212000
Stock at Ports 25-7-30	1653000	541000
Stock Interior Towns 25-7-30	580000	225000
Stock Liverpool 25-7-30	799000	816000
Visible Supply 25-7-30	2934000	1744000
Quantity in Sight 25-7-30	14929000	15752000
Quantity out of Sight 25-7-30	13689000	16235000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 29.

	Bales.
Central India	99
Berar	387
Central Provinces	71
N.-W. Provinces	44
Compta-Dharwar	303
Westerns-Northerns	84
Cotton	1,044
	Cwts.
Wheat	410
Linseed	4,847
Rape, Rai asd Mustard-seeds	28
Gingellyseeds	756
Groundnut	3,431
Castorseeds	323
Rice	123
Myrabollams	821
Mowraseeds	1,230
Gram	77
Joowar	94
Bajree	1,428
	Tons.
Coal	131

THE SEEDS TRADES' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, July 29.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 42|4|6 Highest Rs. 42|13|6 Closing Rs. 42|13.

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on This Day (WEDNESDAY), the 30th day of July 1930 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., at their Office at Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazar, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. LAXMIDAS VALJI OF KARIANA BAZAAR.

25 bales Hessian cloth 45", 11 oz. per yard 11x12, in iron bound. Bales of 1,000 yards, any mill make of June shipment.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR.

25 bales Hessian cloth 45", 11 oz. per yard 11x12, in iron bound bales of 1,000 yards, any mill make of June shipment.

The above bales are lying in the godown of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

J. S. MODY CO.,
Auctioneers

(MADE IN GERMANY)
THERE ARE NONE BETTER
DEKA CABLES A. N. CLASS
Are Guaranteed Equal in all Respects to
C. M. A. 600 MEGOHM GRADE CABLES.
USED LARGELY BY:—
GOVERNMENT DEPTS,
RAILWAYS,
TRAMWAYS,
MILITARY SERVICES,
MUNICIPALITIES,
PUBLIC BODIES, ETC.,
THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CABLES OF ALL CLASSES,
FOR LIGHTING,
TRACTION,
TELEPHONY,
TELEGRAPHY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS CAN BE HAD FROM ALL LEADING DEALERS,
Sole Agents:—
J. C. KARAKA & CO.,
127, Fort Street,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"Gauntlet."
Telephone No. 24726.
Wanted Sub-Agents.

What the People Say

MILL GIN STORE ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

The above Association has declared boycott of British goods on and from 15th June and the members have not to accept the consignments of British goods shipped after the 15th June. After passing the above resolution one of the members, Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co., received an invoice of consignment of British goods shipped per s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" which sailed on or about the 10th July, 1930. The aforesaid firm reported the matter to the Association for their disposal. The Association in return forwarded the said complaint to the Boycott Committee of five members selected by general body for necessary action in the matter. The Boycott Committee after due consideration came to the following decision: Mr. Chotalal (C. K. Vorah and Co.) moved the resolution that the British goods received after passing of our Boycott resolution dated 14th June, 1930, should be handed over to the Association and to be sold amongst the members of the Association. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Vrajlal (V. A. Vyas and Co.) and was unanimously accepted and passed by other three members of the Committee, viz., Mr. Manilal (Jamnadas Chaturbhuj and Co.), Mr. Ishawarbhai (U. D. Patel and Co.), and Mr. Babarbhai (Motilal Kalyandas and Co.). Accordingly the resolution was forwarded by the Secretary to Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co. for their information. On receipt of this resolution of the Boycott Committee, Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co., sent in their resignation of membership as protest on the ground that they did not wish to abide by the resolution passed by the Boycott Committee. To consider over the resignation the Managing Committee was called which included also four members of the Boycott Committee and after some discussion instead of deciding the resignation, the Managing Committee arrived at an altogether fresh decision that the British goods may be taken delivery by Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co., on an understanding that they would not sell the same till 31st December, 1930. This was only an oral understanding as Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co. refused to seal the goods by the Association. This fresh resolution of the Managing Committee was again sent to the said Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co., without cancelling the resolution of the Boycott Committee or asking the said firm to withdraw their resignation.

The above facts every one will be surprised to learn the procedure of the Association in passing two resolutions, first of the Boycott Committee and the second of the Managing Committee and forwarding them both to Messrs. Hiralal Gokaldas Dalal and Co., which means the latter could make use of both the resolution or any one which suit them the best. It is quite absurd to appoint the Boycott Committee which has no value or whose recommendations are not cared for by the Association itself. Again it is amazing to find that three members from the Boycott Committee supporting the Managing Committee's resolution forgetting altogether what they resolved on the previous day.

If such things are allowed to pass on it is doubtful how far the Association's ruling would be taken valid. Now it is to be seen what fate the other members who receive any consignments would meet. Whether again a general body would pass a third resolution setting aside the two already passed, the result is expected within a couple of weeks when such consignments arrive.

It is needless to argue anything on the ways and rules of the Association at this stage, but it is left to the public to decide from the abovementioned facts.—Yours, etc.,

"GIN STORE MERCHANT."

"A QUERY."

—.o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to lend a short space in your precious paper to the following few lines:—

In your yesterday's issue I came across a query by comrade Mr. I. E. in connection with joining U. T. C. at this most critical juncture. Really the question faces every self-respecting U. T. C. man I shall attempt to answer with human wisdom I command. No body can deny the fact that India is recording a new and unique chapter in her annals. The country is demanding maximum help from every Indian soul. I shall advise the querist straight way to leave U. T. C. and give his quota to the national cause. This step needs no contemplation whatsoever.

"Left-right, left right" in U. T. C. will never bring a bit of freedom to India. The days of "left-right" are gone. Now the country wants to stand on her own feet. She demands the result of "left-right" which can only be in the form of service to the nation in her unprecedent time.

A. U. T. C. member has to spend, at least, six hours a week when he attends the parades. If this time is mortgaged to the Swadeshi League, which has got a tremendous programme before it, I think he will do some real service to the country. The League stands badly in need of militant collegiates. This is a suggestion for the privates and the recruits.

For N. C. O. S. I suggest them to pick up an untrained volunteer corps and train it. Such corps are multiplying day in and day out in the city. The aim of the U. T. C. is not only to produce graduates for geting preference and favour in Government service. The real and true aim is still higher. The U. T. C. aims at manufacturing such militants who can serve the cause of the country in a disciplined way. The time has arisen. The nation has given you a leader one from amongst you, come on. Take up the struggle and prove true to your "left-right."

In this way I do not aim at belittling the value of the U. T. C but I say more valuable opportunities are awaiting your handling.

Therefore, I suggest the U. T. C. members to leave "left and right" and rally round the national flag.There are hundred and one means to render you needful service and to name Swadeshi League is one of them.—Yours, etc.,

"AN OBSERVER."

Bombay, July 26.

POSTERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have probed into the Anglo-Indian journalism on this part of India and have almost always found their hollowness, inconsistency, time-serving attitude and omissions and misrepresentations of facts.

Among other boycotters of the "Times" and "Evening News" I have been a stringent one. How often I have told my friend, who is also a boycotter of the Anglo-Indian journals but of lenient nature, of the patent tricks employed under sensational posters to induce people to buy the paper.

My friend has been twice deceived in "Evening News's" startling placards, once in the supposed peace mission of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and another yesterday about Mahatma's letter to Nehrus. "Gandhi's Letter to Nehrus" ran the poster. Only a hard boycotter like myself could have resisted the temptation of buying the paper. My friend, however, could not resist and brought with him the copy with a disappointing appearance. I questioned him about his reason for the disappointment and was told to see the Stop Press column, which did not give any information beyond a Press report indicating the termination of the interview and the acquisition of a letter from Mahatma Gandhi to the Nehrus, which was, in any case, I should think, inevitable. Many bought the paper on the assumption rightly based the prominence in the placard that the paper contained the text of the letter.

It was a cruel joke and doubtless "Evening News" enjoyed it beyond enjoying also a good sale after many days. It is the business of journals it may be argued, but the point is are we not going to refuse to be fooled and completely boycott such papers, preferring to read news of whatever significance the following morning?—Yours, etc.,

V. K. JAMKHANDIKER.

Bombay, July 25.

NATIONAL FLAG & THE ORIENTAL."

—:o:—

To The Editior of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I see the national flag flying on the "Oriental's" chief agency office here since last few days. We have no doubt to congratulate the chief agents on the bold step that they have taken, but will any of your Bombay readers let me know if the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, has even now hoisted the national flag at their Head Office in Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

"WORLD WIDE POLICY."

Ahmedabad, July 24.

DR. JAVLE AND THE "PRABHAT FERIES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. M. C. Javle has once again put another stupid question in the Corporation "What are these Prabhat Feries." When the whole city is in flames, when men, women, and children are out for freeing ther country, the pity is Dr. Javle seems to be quite ignorant of this movement. But the Prabhat Feries have at last awakened him from his slumber by not allowing him to sleep after 4-30 in the morning. Even in Dadar where the learned Doctor lives the Prabhat Feries are having their vigorous campaign. From 4-30 in the morning processions after processions are paraded through the streets singing national songs and shouting other patriotic slogans ladies with musical instruments with their exquisite charming voice actually enchant thousands of dishearted, disinterested and ever adament souls to this new moment. It is one of the best methods of propaganda which have ever been chalked out by any body. His complaint no doubt is a pathetic one that he is not allowed to sleep undisturbed by the Prabhat Feries but he is not aware of the fact that the feries are sowing the seeds for a better sleep of not only himself but the majority of his less fortunate brethren. Further he accuses the teachers of Government-in-aid schools for not taking proper measures toward such students to dissuade them from taking any part in this present movement. Poor Dr. Javle seems to be still in the 15th or 10th century or in the iron or stone age. Will these threats bear any fruits is a question which must be answered by the youths by joining in thousands to this movement. His own nephew, young Dwarakanath, who has recently come to the forefront of the political arena, is playing a manly game, and his own daughter who has earned a good name in Marathi journalism too seems to be an out and out nationalist but the position of Dr. Javle is quite clear. For men may come and men may go but I go on for ever. I wont go to the Prabhat Feries—I wont go to the Congress House,—I wont wear Khaddar.—Yours, etc.,

PROBHATHIST.

SPINNING FOR BEGGARS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is hardly necessary for me to bring to the knowledge of the public that beggars are a nuisance. Of late we find the number of beggars in the city of Bombay increasing day by day so much so, we hardly find a place free from their wailings and lamentation. The pity of it is we find, a majority of able bodied men and women are taking advantage of plying this trade and passing their time merrily depriving the real deserving ones to their fate.

My suggestion to the Congress authorities is this, that they might encourage this beggar class through the help of volunteers, to pick up the art of spinning and weaving so that in the course of 3 or 4 months they might be of an immense benefit for the country in the production of Khaddar. In this connection I would request the charitably disposed individuals not to shower their coins upon beggars but help them to learn how to obtain an honourable living.—Yours, etc.,

BHASKAR CHENGIAH.

THE PEACE MISSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The mission that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jaykar have taken upon themselves, either voluntarily or through the pressure of the Viceroy, is not likely to fructify for the following among other reasons:—

In the first place, the Viceroy's speech of 9th July, which is relied on as the last ray of hope, is distinctly retrograde in character and does not promise anything more than his November speech, which, as so ably pointed out by Mr. V. J. Patel in his Benares speech, was decidedly better in tone from the Indian point of view. Nothing further has been done by Government in the way of concession or leniency to induce the Congress party to come to terms with the Olympian Gods.

Secondly, a compromise properly so called can never be one-sided. There is no sense in yielding the ground, acquired after such a strenuous struggle, when no compensation has been promised for the terrible sufferings of the meek and yet valiant volunteers. They have disabled themselves, irretrievably in some cases, and lost so much in other ways that they cannot be left out of account in any peace terms that may be accepted.

Thirdly, the Government of India have never attempted to do what they can without the inspiration or instruction of Whitehall. For instance, if the Viceroy were to withdraw all the repressive Ordinances, and represent strongly to the British Government that Dominion Status is the irreducible minimum that cannot now be withheld on any pretext from India, and if that is denied he would submit his resignation, it would have a very salutary effect on the reactionary agitation started up by the Tories. Let them send another Viceroy, or if necessary, another Commission, to study the Indian situation and retard the progress of the Congress party if they dare to.

Fourthly, the Prime Minister of England, who has always declared himself to be in full sympathy with Indian aspirations before the advent of power, has forgotten his past and become an ardent Imperialist. Why does he not act up to his previous professions and convictions, and tell the Liberals and Conservatives plainly act up to his previous profession that he is determined to grant Self-Government, or Dominion Status in action, to India as demanded with one voice by Indians? It is no use his deceiving us that the Labourites are not yet in a commanding position in the British Parliament Indians know it too well that even if a general election is risked at this stage in spite of the wishes of the other parties who are all torn by internal dissensions, Labour is not likely to be ousted from power. If this be a fact, as we doubt not it is, what prevents Mr. Ramsay Macdonald from achieving an immortal glory for himself, a tithe of which he cannot hope to acquire by following the opposite policy and attempting to do the highest good to England in other ways?

History has repeatedly shown, and cannot hesitate to show once more, that Empires are lost by the Powers-that-be not yielding at the most psychological moment under a false sense of prestige and security. Whatever the causes, India has come into contact with other nations of the world, and has realised that she is quite fit to govern herself. If England is anxious to retain her connection, which seems more to be providential or accidental rather than forced, she must not refuse anything that India demands to enable both to rise to their topmost level and outsine the glory of other nations. The way to salvation for both has been clearly marked out by the sage of Sabarmati. Will Britain rise to the occasion, or continue to hold her sway in the sullied atmosphere of suspension? —Yours, etc.,

WIMALAKANT.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was glad to read a letter appearing in your to-day's issue under the caption "Savings Bank Accounts". Your correspondent has voiced a general feeling when, speaking of the facilities offered by foreign banks to withdraw and deposit money in Savings Bank Account by means of cheques. he says that "this facility is not given by our Indian Banks."

It may, however, interest your correspondent in particular and your numerous readers in general that the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, has recently introduced the cheque system in its Savings Bank Department, and has thus not only fulfilled a long-felt desire, but has also added an important item to its long list of usefulness. I hope, this premier bank of India will extend this facility to its up-country branches also, if it has not already done so. —Yours, etc.,

F. M.

Bombay, July 26.

WHAT STUDENTS SHOULD DO.

—:o:—

To The Editior of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent M-I-B, headed "A Query", I beg to request you to publish the following lines and oblige.

I would appeal to the student-world not to take any part in such things as University sports or annual functions like the College sports, just as the Quadrangular and other events have been stopped.

In fact the students should give up all activities like gymkhana, debating societies, social gatherings, annual days, etc., and devote their spare time in such constructive work as Swadeshi propaganda. Many of them will probably remember, the appeal made the other day by Mrs. Pandit at the Blavatsky Lodge to give all their spare time in work like Swadeshi propaganda. If they like they can join the Swadeshi League and work there. I do hope that this appeal to the student-world will be responded to.—Yours, etc.,

T. D. DESAI.

Recipe No. 25

Chop Suey

Remains of fowl, liver, ham. and tongue

Asparagus tips — *Celery*
½ cup of stock — *Seasoning*
1 onion — *1 potato*
1 teaspoon Cocogem

Take equal parts of fowl, liver, ham and tongue all finely sliced. Slice onion and potato and cut up asparagus. Put all in a jar with the Cocogem, half cup stock, salt, pepper and celery. Set in an oven or in a pan of boiling water and cook for one hour. Serve either very hot or cold.

A change for tiffin . . .

"WHEN you want a real change for tiffin," says Mrs. Elliot, the well-known cookery expert of Bombay, "try Chop Suey. It is an ideal way of using up 'left overs' too, for a variety of ingredients makes it only the more tasty. The asparagus tips can be cut up and included with the sliced onion and potato, or, if preferred, they can remain whole and be placed attractively round the dish. It can be served hot or cold, and will be found equally delicious either way."

But Mrs. Elliot emphasises the necessity of using a proper cooking medium. "Too much importance," she says, "cannot be placed upon the cooking medium. Many housewives find that certain dishes just will not come right, yet never think it may be due to the medium used. Cheap, adulterated bazaar ghee, suet, lard and other animal fats often break down and form irritating, indigestible acrolein, spoiling an otherwise carefully prepared dish."

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Cocogem

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"BAD INDIAN RULE PREFERABLE TO FOREIGN RULE."

What A Catholic Paper Says.

The "Catholic Herald" writes:—

Some time ago a Catholic missioner in India took us to task for our hostility to tyranny in that land.

The other day an ex-Indian Medical Service man sent us an abusive letter because of our sympathy with the Indian people struggling to be free.

He told us that we know nothing at all of India.

He told us of the different tribes, religions, clans, and rivalries existing among the population, and threatened to cease reading our paper if we continued to write "in this strain."

We replied to him, that all he had to say against the efforts of the Indian people to gain their liberty, had been said against Ireland, and that it was the usual excuse of tyrants and exploiters.

"Surely the people of India who are being dragooned, imprisoned into submission, should have a voice in this matter?

It is they who are concerned; it is they who pay.

Are they, or are foreigners, missioners, doctors, or officials of any sort, who have an interest in maintaining the 'status quo,' better judges than Indians, of what India should have?

Bad native rule is preferable to good foreign rule, which can only hold its place by force.

The consent of the governed is the test we apply.

"If people make havoc of their affairs by native rule, surely that is their business?"

India is not governed by the consent of her people.

If the day should ever come that we stand for that, that we take sides with foreign rule in any land, then let our power to advocate it be brought to an end.

Even in a jingo paper, a writer speaking of "the causes of England's failure" in India, and she has failed, says it is due to "a lack of human sympathy." Yes, and to human, or inhuman greed.

That is our case in a nutshell.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

Attitude Towards Gandhi Movement Criticised.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

"Zion's Herald," one of the bravest of our church papers, is doing a fine thing in uncovering and condemning the hostility of Christian missionaries in India to Gandhi and his cause. We remember when we first encountered this hostility in 1922 in the person of a missionary crossing the Atlantic to return to his post after a year "on leave." This man was cultured, liberal, and we have no doubt, courageous and self-sacrificing, but what he said about Gandhi would have better expressed the sentiments of a ward-politician than of a disciple of Jesus Christ. Now, in the present crisis in India, the missionaries are at it again. Not all missionaries! C. F. Andrews and Bishop Fisher are examples of the other knid. But most missionaries are like Bishop Brenton T. Badley, of Bombay, who is busy using his great office in denouncing Gandhi and opposing his movement. Of course it is natural that missionaries should act this way. They are in India as the guests and under the protection of the "Raj," and like Christians everywhere they support the government. Furthermore, the Mahatma himself is a persistent occasion of aggravation in his refusal to become a Christian, and in his embarrassing success in demonstrating the beauty and power of sanctity outside the Christian fold. But however, natural the opposition of the missionaries to Gandhi's cause, this opposition is none the less disgraceful. Christians anywaere who fail to recognize and revere the Christ-likeness of the great Indian leader are themselves revealed as no Christians at all. These blind and intolerant men would have opposed the Christ had they been living in his time. That the missionaries in India to-day hould be active revolutionaries is not perhaps to be expected. But "the Christian enterprise in India," to quote the "Christian Century,"

"should show sufficient comprehension of the underlying spiritual motives in that movement and sympathy for the demand of a larger freedom for India so that the leaders of the nationalist movement will see in Christianity a source of encouragement and not a handicap. Yet as we write we have before us several copies of that influential weekly, the "Indian Social Reformer," which makes precisely this charge. Mr. Natarajan, the editor is easily the most conspicuous figure in India in the field of humanitarian effort. He is not a thick-and-thin supporter of Mahatma Gandhi. Indeed, he has criticized several aspects of the present Gandni campaign. But he speaks with solemn regret of the failure of the missionary press in India—naming a Catholic and a Protestant paper as conspicuous examples—to appreciate the moral significance of the Gandhi movement."

INDIANS & BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As many of our Indian youths are members or associates of various British Societies and Leagues. I think it will be quite proper and patriotic to disassociate ourselves from such bodies.

I have myself resigned from a smilar body which claims as its aims and ideals higher moral laws, and especially honour towards womanhood. But, we Indians have lately experienced quite a different honour shown to our mothers and sisters by these champions of chivalry and so it is our sacred duty to stand by our womanhood and defend their honour.

Trusting you will publish the text of my resignation letter to enable thers to follow in the same footsteps.—Yours etc.

A HUMBLE SON OF INDIA.

The Joint-Acting Directors
The Alliance of Honour,
London E. C.

Dear Sirs,

By the end of this month, my half-yearly donation will become due and so it is with a broken heart that I beg to address these few lines requesting you to accept my resignation as a member of your Asscciation. You know very well that during the last few years that I have been a member of our Association, I had my sincere sympathies to the aims of our Association and so had willingly subscribed and donated to the funds of our World-honoured Association.

But since last two months, the unfortunate affairs in my mother country have grieved my heart considerably. Excesses have been committed under the guise of preserving law and order, and that too under the Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin well-known for his staunch faith in Christianity and an ardent follower of its divine principles. The assaults on our Indian non-vient and peaceful unarmed women before my very eyes and caning of innocent school children, going on their way in a peaceful procession by British Police Sergeants add further grievances to my already bereaved heart.

Our Association discourages the evil habit of drink, whereas our staunch Christian Viceroy makes innocent and lawful picketing to put an end to this evil habit amongst our poor workers, a penal crime and as such has allowed the Bombay Government "to convict an old lady of 65," holding a high position in our social circle, "to rigorous imprisonment for 5 months." The same Viceroy has allowed "a blind man of 80 to serve a savage sentence of 2 years rigorous imprisonment" in Madras Presidency. And the actions of the Police are applauded by the Viceroy and Governors of all Provinces.

I am not a Congressman nor an enemy of an European. But I stand for moral laws, laws of civil humanity which have been violated in my country by the agents of Britain in dealing the present "non-violent and unarmed campaign."

And so, the only course left to me is to disassociate myself from an Association who works for higher morals and humanity and claims to have as patrons, personages higher in social standard than Lord Irwin himelf. Our Association has not upto now raised a single dissenting note in British public to the excesses committed in name of upholding Britain's name. So, I have destroyed my collection box and also my official badge of honour.

With a broken heart, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A GRIEVED MEMBER.

VISAPUR AND MALARIA.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the articles appearing in your paper regarding the Visapur Jail affairs, the public is very anxious to know what precautions the Government have taken to save the prisoners from getting malaria which is so widely prevalent at Visapur and the adjoining villages. Since the construction of the tank, I have several times visited Pimpalgaum Pisa, a village about a mile from the tank, to treat patients suffering from chronic malaria with huge spleen. Not a single soul from any house escaped from this disease. All the villages in the surrounding have been very badly affected and even the P. W. D. and the Railway staff are subject to this disease.

In such circumstances Government should not have brought the non-violent Satyagrahis to this cursed place. If these prisoners suffer from malaria, I am afraid the suffering will surely be too much for a class accustomed to live in healthy surroundings. Unless the prisoners are removed from this place immediately or they are provided with sufficient warm clothing and bedding with mosquito curtains for each individual person it is feared there will be havoc from this disease in the camp, which is so close to the tank.

Apparently the Government did not think over this matter before and they wasted so much public money (there is a rumour that they have to spend something like 75 thousand rupees to get the prison repaired within such a short time of two or three weeks) to reopen this jail which had once earned very bad reputation.

A question naturally arises if the Government had consulted their proper medical authorities before they transferred the Satyagrahis to this place and obtained their approval.

It is therefore hoped that the Government will please publish for the information of the public the following:—

1. If the proper medical authorities were consulted and their approval was obtained before the camp was opened.
2. What prophylactic measures are being taken so that the prisoners may not suffer from malaria.
3. Weekly report of malaria cases iccurring in the camp.—

Yours, etc.,
"A MEDICO."

Ahmednagar, July 26.

AN OFFER TO LIBERALS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our thanks are due to that saviour Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar for his timely offer. Already some of our Liberals are reported to be in a pitiable plight. At any rate, Dame Rumour is persistent in a statement that a prominent Liberal of Bombay is going without his homely food for some time, due to the inclement atmosphere at his home. You know that hotel meals, however much delicious they may be, do not go well with this season. An offer to the Liberals, therefore, undertaking to supply home-cooked food for a period of two years will be more effective. Will somebody please negotiate?—Yours, etc.,

X.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10.857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	86

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON
RETURN TICKETS 1930.
1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.
OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.
The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£30	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July 30th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.
Aug. 1st	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.
There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs./Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	29 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Kafori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
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'Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).
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Kalbadevi Road.

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Allahabad Bank Ltd.
(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

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Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaffa
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. YABUKI, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period in cases of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
Interest which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lakkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
J. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent. Abembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

MORE THAN 100,000
CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all."
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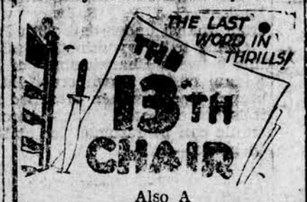

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EXCESS BAGGAGE
A trunk full of love and laughter

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Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m. | ROYAL OPERA HOUSE | Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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Encourage Indian Industry. | Featuring an all Star Cast. Prof. Deodhar's Indian Orchestra. | Crowded Houses at all Shows.

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DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
Immortal Epic of International Fame
SACRIFICE
A rare picture of the Mystic East Filmed in actual surroundings featuring
ZUBEIDA, SULOCHANA,
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To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
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NEXT SATURDAY
Story of Yale College Life is Packed with real Drama and Hearty Laughs!
GOLD 'EM YALE with ROD LA ROCQUE.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
Greater Than "Rio Rita"
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The Golden Voice Songstress in
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Powerful Drama of a Glorious Love.

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The Gold-Medal Picture of 1928
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A Story of All Conquering Mother Love.

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The King of Comedy,
HAROLD LLOYD.
In His Latest Super Comedy
WELCOME DANGER
His Greatest Laugh—Thrill—Mystery Special. A Hundred brand new mirth-provoking Ideas, that dig up a gold mine of Laughs.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road,
THE UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S
Super Jewel Production
"All for the Crown"
Adapted for the India Screen from Shakespeare's Immortal Play
MACBETH
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P. S. TALAGERI.
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IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road),
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
GRAND SOCIAL PICTURE
HELL'S PARADISE
Featuring
Miss ZILOO
and supported by
Mr. NIAMPALLY, Miss KAMLA, and Miss SAKOO,
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"PLEASE NOTE."
This story reveals the surprising methods and means by which the Princes of India spend their wealth after luxury and their lust.
DAILY four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.
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UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE PICTURES
"ALL FOR THE CROWN"

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 30. 1930.

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Effect Of Vigorous Mass Picketing.

MANGALDAS AND DUBASH MARKETS CLOSED TILL FRIDAY.

An Expression Of Protest Against Repressive Policy Of Govt.

Mass picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bombay was continued by Congress volunteers on Tuesday. Two wholesale markets and several hundred retail foreign cloth shops in the city were vigorously picketed throughout the whole day.

The activities of the Congress pickets were supplemented by women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha. About 275 Sevikas participated in picketing.

Excepting in the Fort where pickets were arrested as soon as they took their posts in front of foreign cloth shops, the police did not interfere with picketing activities elsewhere.

Response has come to Desh Sevikas from unexpected quarters. As a result of their picketing, the Mangaldas Cloth Market and the Dubash Market have decided to remain closed till Friday.

When women volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha visited the markets for the purpose of picketing on Tuesday both the Markets had closed their doors.

The decision was reached at an emergent meeting of the retail foreign cloth dealers of the Markets held the previous evening. The hartal is intended to convey protest of these dealers against the repressive policy of the Government. The question of closing down the market for an indefinite period, as done by the Muljl Jetha Market, is to be discussed at a another emergent meeting which will take place on Friday.

Both the Mangaldas and Dubash Markets consists entirely of retail dealers in foreign cloth.

THE POSITION DEFINED.

A merchant from the Mangaldas Market put the position thus: "The Desh Sevikas began picketing of our shops since Monday. As there is a Viceroy's Ordinance against picketing we feared that the police may intervene and prevent picketing. We resent such police action, and in order to avert ugly developments, we decided to close down for some days, to give time to the members of the Markets to consider the question of closing them indefinitely. I may say that the chances of closing the Markets indefinitely are very poor. Many of our members are retail dealers who cannot afford to store their stocks. But our sympathies are with the boycott movement."

"SWADESHI ANARCHISTS"

Chittagong Armoury Raid Case.

WHAT A POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR SAID

CHITTAGONG, July 28.

Sub-Inspector Sanjib Nag of the Reserve Police who lodged the first information report on April 18 was examined by the Public Prosecutor this morning at the resumed hearing of the Armoury Raid trial. He said from the firing and the shouts of "Bande Mataram" he understood that Police Magazine had been attacked by Swadeshi anarchists. The rebels were there until about 1 o'clock in the morning.

WHEN THEY LEFT.

"When the men went away he noticed that the door of the Magazine had been broken. The wooden chest containing revolvers had been emptied and a sentry was in a dying condition, having received bullet wounds. The armoury was on fire and fire arms were scattered all over the place.

It was discovered that about 56 muskets two revolvers and over 3600 rounds of ammunition had been taken away.

"SWADESHI ANARCHISTS."

In cross-examination Sub-Inspector Nag said he could recognise the rebels as Bengalis and Swadeshi anarchists from their cries, judging from their voices it seemed to him that they were all young men.

Sashibhushan Das Gupta, photographer, cross-examined said that on April 22 he went to Jalalabad Hill with the Sub-Divisional Officer and took photographs of 11 men, one of them was in dying condition while others were already dead.—A. P.

17 FIRMS RAIDED.

50 Prisoners On Hunger-Strike.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

It is understood the hunger strike resorted by Mr. Subhas Bose and other political prisoners in Alipur Central Jail has been called off on a definite assurance, being given by the authorities, of the removal of grievances.

Political prisoners, however, are observing one day hunger-strike to day in sympathy with Pandit Ramchandra Sarma of the Bullandshar Congress Committee, who died recently after hunger-strike.

SATIN SEN ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Mr. Satin Sen of Barisal who is detained in the Presidency Jail pending trial under the Picketing Ordinance is reported to be on hungerstrike from to-day owing to non-suspension of studies by the Bengal students.

Six other Congress volunteers in the Presidency Jail are reported to be continuing hunger strike for the last eleven days owing to classification of political prisoners as "C" Class prisoners, of whom the condition of Messrs. Rabi Roy and Monoranjan Pal being serious, they have been sent to the Jail hospital.

The All Bengal Students' Association office was raided this noon when Messrs. Ajitkumar Dutt and Narain Chandra Lahiri, Editor and Manager respectively, of students organ "Chhatra" and nine other young men were arrested. The Police removed signboard, documents and suit-cases and locked the office room.

PICKETER ON STRETCHER.

Burrabazar observed complete hartal as a protest against the arrest of ladies and their conviction for picketing.

College picketing continues as usual. 18 volunteers in five batches picketed the Presidency College but were dispersed by the police.

A student who has been on hunger-strike for the last five days was taken in a stretcher before the Scottish Churches College gates and placards were posted asking the students not to attend classes.

17 FIRMS RAIDED.

17 Firms in Burrabazar were searched and account books seized yesterday, as a sequel to warrants issued at the instance of the officer of the Benselliers and Sons of the Royal Exchange Place, the allegation being intimidation to subscribe to the national fund by the former.

"LIBERTY" SECURITY FORFEITED.

Order was served yesterday forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000 for certain articles published in the "Liberty" on July 10th, 15th 19th and 20th instants, such as "Women's Movement," "Cry For Light Classification of Prisoners".

50 PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Some fifty political prisoners, both convicted and under-trial, are reported to have gone on hunger-strike from Sunday. July 27th as a protest against alleged bad diet, insufficient accommodation and "C" class classification.

A press communique states the total subscription to the new Government of India Rupee Loan up to July 28th amounted approximately to Eleven crores of Rupees. —Free Press.

BOYCOTT WEEK AT SURAT.

Great Awakening Among People.

STUDENTS' PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 26.

The Boycott Week inaugurated here by the local Congress Committee is now almost over and seems to have given a great deal of impetus to the movement. Just before the Week commenced, most of the foreign cloth dealers of the city including the Muslim Cloth Merchants' Association had signed an undertaking not to sell foreign cloth till the end of the present struggle and not to order out fresh stocks till next Diwali. This settlement was arrived at on account of the vigorous picketing carried on in Surat under the leadership of Shrimati Kasturbhai Gandhi and Miss Mithubehn Petit.

In spite of this admirable settlement, following in the footsteps of Bombay. The Boycott Week was launched here on almost the same lines. Boycott processions and meetings, selling of Boycott Stamps signing of Swadeshi pledges hoisting and saluting the National Flag. These were some of the main items of the week's programme. The students were asked to take the main part and since Monday last the M. T. B. Arts College and all local High Schools and even primary schools have been completely deserted by the students—boys and girls—in favour of Boycott propaganda. Throughout the week hundreds of students have been parading the streets, singing boycott songs, shouting Boycott Slogans and gathering Boycott pledges.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

But apart from this the Week has resulted in a new and unexpected development, namely the starting of numerous volunteer corps in the city. For the last fortnight, men, women and children have been going round the city in the morning singing in processions—perhaps a nuisance to those pleasure-loving Surties, who are accustomed to rise late. These have been a regular feature of the week. But they have led to a spontaneous effort on the part of the people to organise volunteer corps according to different localities with their special uniforms. It seems they are being given a bit of Scout-training; and yesterday which was fixed for the Volunteers' rally, some 800 volunteers in Khaki and Khaddar uniforms marched through the City attracting very large crowds. The movement seems to be taking deep root, as only within a fortnight about a thousand volunteers have been enlisted. Yet they are in the words of Dr. M. K. Dikshit, meant only for Social Service, and very few of them are prepared to go to jail. Hence perhaps very little political significance can be attached to the movement.

SARDAR'S CALL TO STUDENTS.

During the week there were two outside visitors—Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. B. F. Bharucha. Sardar Vallabhbhai was given a unique reception by the people and taken round the city in a triumphal procession. Besides the mass-meeting, he also addressed two meetings of women and students. Some seven thousand women sat patiently in torrential rains on the Tapteu bank, for two hours on Wednesday morning to hear him. In a typically blunt and outspoken speech Mr. Patel advised the ladies to give up foreign cloth, to join the national movement and if necessary even to non-co-operate with their husbands and brothers. The Boycott movement has had great effect on the women who have mostly taken to Khaddar or Indian mill-made dresses.

In the Students' Meeting, Sardar Patel reproached them severely—especially the collegians for continuing to study in spite of picketing and when so many of their patriots were in jail. Mr. B. F. Bharucha addressed a largely attended public meeting on the Dakka and another big meeting exclusively of Parsis. The effect has been visible in the presence of Parsi ladies dressed in Indian mill-cloth 'Saris' in public occasions.

MERCHANTS' DEMONSTRATIONS.

To-day was fixed as the Merchants' day. Almost all the 'Mahajans' or the Merchants' Associations took a leading part, Jewellers, bankers, shroffs, grocers, cloth merchants—all the trades except perhaps the liquor sellers—observed a half day 'Hartal' and joined the procession. Rao Saheb V. C. Jadav of the People's Co-operative Bank was prominent among the processionists, who also contained a fair sprinkling of Muslims, Bohras and Parsi merchants.

Though perhaps the number of actual boycott pledges signed might be less, yet the spectacular and psychological effect of the demonstrations must be great. From this point of view the Boycott Week may be considered a success. Anyhow Surat is at present passing through a strong wave of national enthusiasm. How far one present spirit continues and in what channels it is directed remains to be seen.

AWAKENING OF KARACHI MUSLIM WOMEN.

Demand For Educational Facilities.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

The first annual general meeting of Muslim Ladies' Association was held recently under the presidentship of Miss Hussain, Supervisor Urdu Girls' Schools, Karachi Municipality. The hall and its precincts were tastefully decorated with buntings and excellent arrangements were made for the "purdah" meeting which took place in the hall. Boys below the age of 12 were posted as volunteers at the gates and ladies were posted as volunteers inside the hall. There was a large audience which poured in, long before the hour fixed for the meeting and at the commencement of the proceedings there were about 500 ladies of all sections and communities of Karachi. The function has been the most successful of its kind in Karachi.

The proceedings commenced with the recitation of a passage from the Holy Koran followed by hymns in praise of God and the Prophet. The Hon. Secretary then read the report for the year.

Mrs. S. M. Shafi, Dr. Miss Mohammed Ali, Miss Fateh Mohammed, Miss Fazal Illahi, and other ladies read papers and delivered speeches on the following subjects:—

1. Female Education, 2. Upbringing of the children, 3. Difference between a boy's and a girl's education.

The address of the President was most interesting and was much appreciated by the audience.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

This Association appeals to such communities in Sind as have Hindu Law prevalent among them instead of the Mohammedan Law, that they should as Muslims act according to the Mohammedan Law and not to deprive women from their rightful share of inheritance.

In view of the educational backwardness of Mussalmans of the Bombay Presidency, specially Sind, this Association requests Government to make all necessary arrangements for the education of Muslim girls of the Bombay Presidency, specially Sind.

This Association is of opinion that for the promotion of female education among Sind Mussalmans it is very necessary that the number of Muslim lady teachers in the Female Training College, Hyderabad (Sind) should be increased so that Muslim mistresses be helpful for increasing number of Muslim girl students.

That an Anglo-Vernacular school is urgently required in Karachi, to meet the needs of such Muslim girls as have completed their studies at the primary Sindhi, Gujrati, and Urdu schools. The Association, therefore, draws the attention of Government and the Municipality towards this urgent requirements of the community.

This Association urges on the Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council, to take active steps for the promotion of education of Muslim girls in the Presidency and Sind.

This Association appeals to Muslim leaders workers and organisations in Sind to assist in the formation of Ladies' Association in various towns of Sind, and to popularize by means of such Associations the ideas of female education up-bringing of children and hygiene.

This meeting of the Association appeals to the members of the Karachi Municipality to assist the Association by securing grant for it of a plot of land for which application has been made to the Municipality, for the purpose of a lecture hall, Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, an office, and a reading room with necessary area for a recreation ground.

On the appeal of the president of the meeting a sum of Rs. 1,300/- was promised and contributed at the spot, by the audience.

CITY'S SWADESHI CLOTH SHOPS.

Sardar Against Their Closing Down.

A deputation of Bombay Cloth Merchants which consisted of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Harjiwandas Valji waited upon the Sardar to elicit his views with regard to the closing down of Swadeshi Cloth shops as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

The Sardar is said to have definitely given expression to his views against closing down Swadeshi Cloth shops on the ground that it was detrimental to the interests of Swadeshi concerns.

DO LABOUR M. P.'s RECEIVE BRIBES?

Allegation That They Get Drunk In House Of Commons.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton drew attention to the alleged statements of Mr. Sandham, M.P., at Manchester, that the Labour Members of the House of Commons could receive bribes to pass dubtful Bills in the interests of private individuals, that they received money from money-lenders and other interests and got drunk at the House, and that leaders did not consider such conduct bad enough for expulsion.

Earl Winterton moved a resolution that Mr. Sandham's speech was a gross libel upon members of the House of Commons and a gross breach of the privileges of the House. He said that he had notified Mr. Sandham of his intention.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Sandham, but he was not present.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that Mr. Sandham ought to be present. (Cheers).

He moved adjournment of the debate until to-morrow. Adjournment was agreed to.—Reuter.

AFGHAN CONSULATE CONTRADICTS REPORTS.

King Nadir Shah In Perfect Health.

The Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay has sent the following for publication:—

With reference to certain conflicting and unconfirmed reports published in the Dailies to-day regarding the illness of His Majesty King Nadir Shah and the revolt of Turkomans and Kohedamanis against the present Government, this Consulate, while contradicting the reports, states that in the event of the reports being true, this Consulate would have been duly informed to that effect.

It will be recalled that some time ago, similar unauthentic reports regarding a revolt in Eastern Afghanistan were published in some papers and were contradicted by this Consulate. From information that this Consulate has, His Majesty Kadir Nadir Shah is in perfect health and is staying at Paghman, the Summer Capital of Afghanistan which is 12 miles from Kabul. —A. P.

'AMENDMENT OF GOVT. OF INDIA 'ACT.

Proposals To Be Considered By Joint Committee Of Both Houses.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons Lord Winterton asked whether before presenting to Parliament the proposals for amendment of the Government of India Act, Government still intended to invite Parliament to refer these proposals for consideration to the Joint Committee of both Houses and facilitate presentation to it both of the views of the Indian Central Legislature by the delegations who would be invited to attend and confer with the Joint Committee and also the views of other bodies whom the Joint Committee might desire to consult.

Mr. Benn replied that in the correspondence between Sir John Simon and Mr. MacDonald published last October, it was contemplated that the procedure by a Joint Committee would still be appropriate for the examination of proposals finally laid before Parliament as a result of the Conference. Until the results of the Round Table Conference were known, it would be premature to consider whether it was necessary or desirable in any way to modify the procedure originally contemplated.

MEDALS FOR KHASSADAR FORCE.

Lord Winterton asked whether members of the Khassadar force in Waziristan were eligible for medals and decorations.

Mr. Benn replied that rules did not definitely provide for awards to members of the Khassadar forces, but this fact certainly would not exclude them from consideration.

SIMON REPORT, TRANSLATIONS

Mr. Benn said that careful enquiries by His Majesty's representatives in European countries showed that there was no prospect of sufficient sales to induce publication of special translations of the Simon Report into European languages by private commercial enterprises.—Reuter.

SATIN SEN ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Lodged In Presidency Jail.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Satin Sen and two others are reported to be on hunger-strike in the Presidency Jail, where they are lodged as under-trial prisoners.—A. P.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

No Traffic For 48 Hours.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway wires from Jhansi under date 28th July:

Owing to heavy rain the railway line between Bharwasumerpur and Ragaul on the Cawnpore Banda branch line has been breached and it is not expected that through traffic can be resumed for at least 48 hours.—A. P.

NO TRADE MISSION FOR INDIA?

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Grattan-Doyle, Mr. Gillett said that in view of the importance of the scope of work of the Trade Mission to Far East it would be impossible to include a visit to India in its programme. But if Sir Grattan-Doyle thought that there was need for a new Commission to go to India, he would be glad to consider it.—Reuter.

MR. S. BALAL JAILED FOR SIX WEEKS.

YEOTMAL, July 28.

In the forest laws civil disobedience campaign, to-day's batch of ten volunteers led by Mr. Sadasheorao Ballal, ex-Editor of "Lokmat" was arrested. They were convicted and sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment. —A. P.

ORDINANCE AXE FALLS ON CALCUTTA PRESS

Sequel To Publishing "Liberty"

CALCUTTA, July 29.

An order has been served on the Keeper of the "Indian Daily News" Press, forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000 deposited by him, under the Press Ordinance, in view of articles published in issues of "Liberty" on 10th; 15th; 19th and 20th July.—A. P.

"Red" Victory In Changsha.

LONDON, July 28.

Shanghai.—It is reliably learned that the Reds have captured Changsha. All foreigners are believed to have been evacuated.—Reuter.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

KANDI, July 26.

Two men of the Konai caste, while working in their village field at Maliandi, were struck by lightning yesterday and were killed.—A. P.

LONDON, July 28.

Rugby.—At the coming meeting of the League of Nations Assembly the Chief British delegates will be Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade who will be present for part of the time and Lord Cecil.—B. O. W.

KAILASPATI VARMA DEFENDS HIMSELF

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer Pays Fine.

LUCKNOW, July 28.

Babu Kailaspati Varma, a prominent local Congress worker, was sentenced to-day by Mr. Basheer Siddique, the City Magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to undergo six months' simple imprisonment, under Sections 31 and 32 of the Police Act. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who was present at the trial inside the jail, paid the fine on behalf of the accused, who was immediately released. Mr. Varma defended himself.

Mr. Varma is one of the persons who were arrested early in June for alleged rioting, incendiarism and looting on 26th May last, when the police opened fire near Aminabad Chauki, and when some shops were looted. That case against Mr. K. Varma and others is still under investigation. Mr. Varma was permitted by the Congress Committee to defend himself and was bailed out. He was rearrested on 15th July for alleged picketing near Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaws, and for alleged obstruction of traffic. The picketing charge fell through but he was convicted on the other charge.

This is the first instance in Lucknow of a Congress man putting in a defence or paying a fine this year.—A. P.

U. S. BAN ON SOVIET PULPWOOD.

First Move In Trade War.

NEW YORK, July 28.

First move has been made in the great trade war involving products of convict labour under Soviet Rule. Authorities have refused entry to two ships bearing pulpwood from Russia. This, the first direct breach of trade relations between United States and Soviet Russia, it is understood, is the result of direct orders from Washington.

Ships concerned are Norwegian vessel "Christbors" and British vessel "Grelisle," both from Archangel.

Orders prohibiting a discharge of cargoes of woodpulp loaded by Russian convicts came into effect on 26th July.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 29.

R-100 started on flight to Canada at 3/45 this morning.

R 100 carries five officers and 32 crew, not five officers and 23 crew as mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

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